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	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lily Pat.
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One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.
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 Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles £2 4 0 £3 6 0 £4 12 0
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 Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.
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 The first number, for the 30th April, 1859, price 2d., of
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 A Weekly Journal, designed for the instruction and entertainment of all classes of Readers, and to assist in the discussion of the Social Questions of the Day, conducted by CHARLES DICKENS, contains—
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 Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of
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 Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, by which limited liability is secured to the shareholder.
 Capital £200,000, in shares of £1 each.
 5s. to be paid on application; 5s. within three months from allotment; and the remainder, as required, in two payments of 5s. each.
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OFFICES.—193, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The imports of foreign flax fibre having declined to a most serious extent, and the cultivation of the plant decreased at home, a great necessity has arisen for laying the foundation of a system whereby a sufficient supply of raw material may be secured to meet the requirements of a great staple industry of this country—known as the flax and linen trade. It has, therefore, been determined to form the NATIONAL FLAX COMPANY (LIMITED), whereby such a system may be initiated.
 This will be effected by the introduction of mechanical improvements, whereby a continuous and easy, as well as profitable, preparation of the fibre from the plant can be effected. Such preparation will be carried on in establishments to be called "Retorteries," and to be erected in suitable localities, where the flax crop, in its entirety, or otherwise, will be purchased from the grower.

By thus creating a market within easy reach of the farmer, and proving to him practically that he can easily produce a good paying crop, needing no further trouble in its preparation, and for which he may regularly receive ready money at harvest time, when the demands on him for labour cost are large, it is considered that a very extensive growth of flax will be gradually introduced throughout the country generally.
 A more perfect cultivation of this plant will also be induced, whereby many existing prejudices, in respect to the supposed exhaustive properties of flax, will be removed, and the grower convinced that it is really one of value in districts suitable to it, and in fair rotation. It will also be found that land capable of producing any kind of grain is equally available for flax; and that there is no better preparation for a wheat crop to follow.
 The company have secured the patents, plans, and services of Mr. A. A. Cator, who has devoted a large sum of money and many years in bringing the matter to its present effective condition.

By reference to the detailed prospectus, it will be clearly seen that, with the outlay proposed, a very large dividend may be calculated on with perfect safety, showing that this company presents unusual features of promise to parties seeking investment in substantial and well-considered enterprises.
 Prospectuses, pamphlets, forms of application for shares, and all other information, may be obtained at the offices of the company.

STEAM TO AUSTRIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
 To the consignment of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
 In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clipper
GREAT BRITAIN AND ROYAL CHARTER.
 Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 4th and 15th of each month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
SIR WILLIAM EYRE	1315	3500	Joff	5th May.
ROYAL CHARTER	2164	5000	Taylor	15th May.
MORNING LIGHT	2377	5000	Gallies	5th June.
GREAT BRITAIN	1763	5000	Gray	15th June.

To be succeeded by the following clipper and steamers—
GREAT BRITAIN. OCEAN CHIEF.
ROYAL CHARTER. INDIAN QUEEN.
LIGHTNING. BRITISH TRIDENT.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD McKay. GREAT TASMANIA.
MARCO POLO. COMMODORE PERRY.
EAGLE. METEOR.
SALADINA. MONTAGENCY.
 The above celebrated steam and sailing clipper, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.
 The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Parties wishing to bring their friends home, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.
 Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINES and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKEY and Co., 2, Morgate-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—The WHITE STAR clipper, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS IN THE WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE. On the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 15th of every month.
 Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
RED JACKET	1187	3750	KERR	May 1.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	1187	3750	DUNLOP	May 20.
BLUE JACKET	1320	4000	JAMES WHITE	May 20.
MERMAID	1320	4000	KERR	May 20.
WHITE STAR	1320	5000	KERR	May 20.

Passengers embark on the 30th April and 19th May.
 The renowned clipper ship, *Red Jacket*, is the fastest and handsomest clipper ship in the world, and has made the passages between Liverpool and Melbourne in 67, 69, 72, 74, and 75 days respectively. She has sailed the extraordinary distance of 476 geographical miles in one day, and made her first voyage round the world, including delays, in five months and ten days.
 The splendid clipper ship, *Ida*, will be dispatched punctually on the 20th May. She is now on her second voyage to Melbourne, and has superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons supplied with bedding, linen, and all necessities.
 For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or to SETMOUR, BEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.
WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND CLIPPERS.
 Sailing on the 10th of every month, FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW ZEALAND.

The clipper of this line consist of the largest, handsomest, and fastest sailing ships afloat, including the *Red Jacket*, *White Star*, *Blue Jacket*, *Tornado*, *Mermaid*, *Shalimar*, *Telegraph*, *Prince of the Seas*, many of which have been employed in Her Majesty's postal service, and are famous for the rapidity of their passages, and the uniform satisfaction given to the passengers carried by them to Australia.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Place.	Date.
TORNADO	1226	3500	Auckland and Wellington	June 10.
MERMAID	1320	3750	For two ports	July 10.
TELEGRAPH	1108	3200	For two ports	Aug. 10.
BLUE JACKET	1074	3200	For two ports	Sept. 10.

The magnificent clipper, *Tornado*, Capt. Crichton, A 1 for 12 years, will be dispatched for Auckland and Wellington on the 10th of June. She is one of the finest and fastest clipper afloat, and has splendid accommodation in the poop for a large number of saloon passengers, for whose accommodation is provided a piano, library, bedding, linen, and all necessities. The arrangements for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are equal to those of any ship afloat. The between-decks are nearly 9 ft. high, beautifully lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. The *Tornado* will sail punctually on the day fixed, and passengers must embark on the 8th and 9th of June. For all information respecting freight and passage, also the free land grants in the fine province of Auckland, New Zealand, refer to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
 Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.
 Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 6s. per copy.
 Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.
 Cornish Mines, well selected, far better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.
 Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
 (Dunbar, Bacon, and Sayles refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.)

THE ATLAS OIL-MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47.
 Capital £40,000, in 4000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

TRUSTEES RESIDENT IN LIVERPOOL.
 WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool.
 ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, Esq., 1, Edward Heath, Esq.,
 SHARROCK—Messrs. Tinley and Sons, Orange-court, Liverpool; Messrs. W. and R. Reynolds, 80, Old Broad-street, London.

BANKERS.—The Liverpool Union Bank, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.
SHARROCK.—Messrs. Tinley and Sons, Orange-court, Liverpool; Messrs. W. and R. Reynolds, 80, Old Broad-street, London.

OFFICES.—9, ORANGE COURT, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
 The principal objects of this company are the erection of mills in the vicinity of Liverpool, and the production therein of Oil and Feeding Cake from the Seed of the Cotton Plant. The supply of this seed is almost unlimited; America alone produces annually a quantity exceeding the total growth of flaxseed throughout the world, and the bulk of it is valuable save for the purposes contemplated by this company.
 The Royal Agricultural Society of England have recently directed their consulting chemist, Professor Voelcker, to draw up a report on the merits of Cotton Cake as a article of Food. This report, which is very elaborate, has just been printed in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," Vol. xix., Part II., a copy of which may be seen at the offices of the company. In it the Professor entirely establishes the fact of the great value and importance of this new feeding cake, and recommends it to be reserved to the attention of the British farmer. The oil when refined is very inferior to the finest olive oil, and is also capable of being manufactured into excellent soap and candles.
 The cheapness of this raw material, together with the fact of the company's patents securing to them almost a monopoly in the production of these valuable articles in Great Britain, enable the directors (after making most liberal allowances for contingencies) to anticipate with confidence a profit of 26 per cent. on the capital employed.
 Full prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and any further information, may be obtained by applying to the brokers; or to the secretary, Mr. C. E. GEE, 9, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

WHEEL WHIDDON TIN AND COPPER MINE.
 ASHBURTON, DEVON.
 Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

In 2000 shares of £3 each. 10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder at periods of three months, by calls not exceeding 10s. per share.
 The attention of bona fide mining investors is respectfully called to the plan adopted in the proposed working of this mine, which quite divests it of all speculation, the promoters contracting to put it in a productive state, and allowing their remuneration to be dependent on its becoming so.
 Prospectuses, containing proposals of working, and reports of Mr. N. Ennor, Captain Hooking, Hampton, Foul, Rickard, & Skewis, and Foul, speaking in the highest terms of the prospects, and other information, may be obtained, and applications for shares made to, Messrs. SANDFORD and MORTIMER, Exeter; Mr. J. K. PONS, Clare-street, Bristol; Mr. J. THORNE, Lostwithiel, Cornwall; or of the Fuser, at the office of the company, Ashburton.

THE SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each
 (Of which 40,000 have already been subscribed for).

DIRECTORS.
 WILLIAM SALL, Esq. (firm of Sall and Sons, Cornhill).
 GEORGE ORD, Esq., Iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham.
 LYNCH WHITE, Esq., Iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham.
 WILLIAM SWINSCOW, Esq., Iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham.
 SAMUEL BOUSFIELD, Esq., Orlton, Sussex; and Streatham Hill, Surrey.
 WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.A.S., Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.
 (With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; the Branches of the Devon and Cornwall Bank.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; and Clapham.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Josiah Hugo Hitchens, Esq., Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Prichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY.—Mr. George F. Goodman.

OFFICES.—CITY BANK CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., LONDON.
 This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working some of the richest and most promising iron and tin mines—the Smallcombe freehold estate, upon which the Atlas tin and iron lodes are now being worked; the Hercules iron mine, on the Higher Bowden estate, both in Devon; and the Phoenix iron mine, in the parish of St. Issey, Cornwall, as shown in the accompanying plans and reports. The working of these properties alone will constitute this company the greatest vendors of iron ores in the Western Counties.
 It is acknowledged that no better opening presents itself for the profitable employment of capital than the mining of iron ore. This occurs in greater abundance and regularity than those of other metals, and the demand is constant and increasing, and is sale highly remunerative.
 Detailed prospectuses, with reports, &c., can be obtained of the secretary, or of the brokers, and to whom applications for shares should be forwarded.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.
 Divided into 6000 shares.

OFFICES.—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
 This property is situated in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, Devon, and is held under leases granted by Sir Massey Lopes and Messrs. Reid Brothers respectively. The stratum in which the lodes are embedded is a metalliferous clay-slate, corresponding exactly with that existing in the mines surrounding this property, of which it forms the centre. These mines are now returning about £40,000 worth of copper ore monthly. The matrix of the main lode in the bottom of the shaft, now 12 fms. deep, is composed of a very fine gossan, mottled, and rich copper ore. This shaft can be sunk to a considerable depth, being drained by the working of the adjoining mine, Lady Bertha. The fact of cross-courses in connection with veins, or lodes producing ores, are not well understood by the practical miner; and the cause which conduces to large deposits of ore in one portion of a lode, operates to produce poverty in another part. A remarkable illustration is now observable in this particular lode in Lady Bertha mine, west of the cross-course; the most productive part being in the eastern ground, and in East Bertha Consols will give a large extent of mineral ground; which, with other advantages, are sufficient to justify the expectations of a highly successful result.
 It is not deemed necessary to further elucidate the merits and prospects of this valuable property, beyond the remark that the set extends for 600 fms. on the course of lodes (three in number) opened upon, independent of the cross-courses, which are essential to the production of large deposits of copper ore.
 A perusal of the subjoined reports will convince the most sceptical of the value of this property, which presents such unusual good prospects of success; and in no case is it expected that the total amount of calls will exceed 10s. per share, there being sufficient funds in hand for the first three months' working. It is a fundamental rule not to mine in debt beyond one month. There being a limited number of shares for sale at 10s. per share, application for which may be made to Mr. T. FULLER, secretary, No. 51, Threadneedle-street, London, on or before the 26th April.

South Lady Bertha Mine, April 14, 1859.—East Bertha Consols Mine is situated in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, in the county of Devon, about three miles to the south of the town of Tavistock, and on the banks of the River Tavy, being in that highly metalliferous basin of the west of Devon and east of Cornwall, in which is one of the richest copper mines in the world—that is, the Devon Great Consols. Then to the south is the Bedford United Mines, East Russell, Wheal Russell, Devon and Cornwall United, Gawn, Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, Wheal Edward, Hingston Down, and many others, being so situated, it at once shows that East Lady Bertha is in a highly mineralized district, and it joins the celebrated old Virtuous Lady Mine, one of the oldest copper districts in Devon, where several hundred and thousands of pounds worth of ore have been sold, and working now with every chance of success. East Bertha Consols is adjoining the Lady Bertha Mine, which sold ore to the amount of £8000, and in Tavy Consols upwards of £22,000. By a reference to the ground plan of these mines, it will be seen that East Bertha Mine is on the same lode that the Lady Bertha Mine is, only a better parting the grants. The geological features of these mines are so much alike, that what is applicable to one is also applicable to the other. The lodes are large, being from 6 feet wide, producing gossan and quartz, and wherever the lode is open, it is the depth of 2 fms. good gossan of ore are found, and whenever developed the results will be equal to those mines which are adjoining. The property is granted for 21 years, at 1-15th days, and being chiefly on common land no damage for land will be required. The lode has been opened up for 200 fms. in length, which is open to the inspection of any one, and so highly was this property in the estimation of the mining public that the present holders had to pay a premium for the grant to the amount of £500. The advantages for working are many—first, the Lady Bertha adit will drain East Bertha to the depth of 40 fms.; stones are on the property for the erection of any buildings, and good foundations are near, where larch and other mining timber can be bought on reasonable terms. Having said so much, I beg to refer the reader to a copy of a letter which I published in these mines in December, 1856.

Tavistock, April 11, 1859.—Agreeably with your request, we have this day carefully inspected this property, and feel much pleasure in forwarding you our report. We find this set is situated in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, Devon, and extends about 600 fms. from east to west, and about 300 fms. from north to south. There are two parallel lodes already discovered and opened upon at various places, taking their directions 15° south of east, underlying about 1 ft. in a fathom, and from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing a very superior gossan, strongly impregnated with mottled and with copper ore. On the north lode a shaft has been sunk 12 fms. on the course of the l

COED MAWR POOL LEAD MINING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the directors, on Thursday, the secretary's balance-sheet showed—Liabilities, 1075*s.* 4*d.* 10*l.*, which includes 547*s.* 11*d.* for a new main water-wheel, pumps, line of rods, &c., for the Fridd shaft; to discharge this debt in full a call of 6*s.* 6*d.* per share was made payable on or before May 12, when an extraordinary general meeting is to be held, to receive a special report on the present state and future prospects of the property, which has now assumed a prominent position, and bids fair to become a valuable dividend-paying mine. The new machinery is complete, and the sinking in the main shaft is resumed; when this shaft is down to 26 fathoms the water of the whole of that part of the sett, including the 12 acres of the old Pool bed, will be fully commanded, and paid for by the water in the lodes in that quarter, which were drowned by the water percolating through, will be again available. Other lodes are known to run in close proximity with this shaft, and some of them might be cut out at once, but for the apprehension that the flow of water would interrupt the progress of the sinking to the 26, which is necessary to ensure uninterrupted operations and abundant returns. Meanwhile the No. 1 and 2 shaft levels, the hands were employed raising out some tons of stone raised and sold, or paid in royalty, since the last meeting, and 6 tons additional were now on the bank. In the Fridd ground also they were sinking and driving to lay out the ore bed for profitable returns: this lode has been opened in two places, and was certainly to be valuable, the produce being estimated at the lowest at 2 tons a

lithum, worth, according to the present market price, 14s. to 15s. per ton. The manager reports that by the end of next month 25 tons ore will be ready for sale, and in the following month 25 tons additional, at least, but should the ore continue down, which there is every reason to expect, the produce would far exceed these returns.

ST. DAY UNITED.—The course of tin at the bottom of Billing's shaft is worth from 100l. to 150l. per fm. The stopes in the 44, 3 fms. above, are worth 140l. per fm. The run of tin in the upper levels has been from 40 to 60 fms. in length.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—It is worthy of remark the extreme eagerness of capitalists to embark in undertakings when a fair chance of success is presented similar to this company. The principal features being on a splendid gossan lode, of precisely the same character as found in the Devon Great Consols Mine when first discovered by Mr. J. H. Hitchens; the main lode in East Bertha Consols having the same bearing, and intersected by a powerful cross-course, as found in the above mine. The opinion of Mr. J. H. Hitchens, who stands pre-eminent as a judge of gossan, supported also by Capt. C. Thomas and others, being that whenever lodes are found containing this geological position and combination large deposits of copper ore are invariably found; hence the demand for shares received in East Bertha Consols, which is for three times the number to be allotted. The operations have already commenced, and no time will be lost in proving this valuable property.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Great activity has been exercised in changing the rods. By Monday last the iron rods had been removed, and during the week the wooden rods had been partially put in. Everything was working well. Several material improvements had taken place in the mine previous to the stopping of the engine.

WHEAL ANNIE (Gwiner) is on the line of lodes of the most productive and profitable mines of the Cambrian district—Dolcoath, North Dolcoath, and other rich mines further east. The shares are held principally by gentlemen having a large interest in North Dolcoath. Operations have already been commenced, the management being in the same hands as that of North Dolcoath. An inspection of several of the lodes has been made by the agent, Capt. James Paill (see report), and he has discovered in one of them silver ore of rich quality. It should be remarked that the lodes of Rosewarne and Herland United, which is now a profitable mine, will in all probability be found to traverse Wheal Annie set.

NORTH ROBERT has been inspected by several agents, and the mine is reported to be looking well.

WHEAL WELCOME.—The footway, and also the road leading to the bottom of Lady Beam shaft, are completed; this is from the east shaft, and we are about to put a whim on Lady Beam shaft above. The rest of our work is proceeding well, and with great spirit.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINES.—History furnishes some very interesting details of the working of this mine, which was discovered in the reign of Henry VIII., and continued down to the reign of George II., about which time repeated attempts were made to break into the mines and abstract the black lead. Many engagements took place between the men employed at the mines, assisted by the inhabitants of Borrowdale, against the depredators, which was at length stopped by the passing of an Act of Parliament for its protection; hence the necessity for stone-throwing out of the solid rock at the entrance of the levels, which were guarded. The ancient fire-arms are still preserved at the mines, with some interesting documents, &c. It is reported that the grand pipe has yielded two millions sterling; Dixon's pipe, 95,000l.; and the smallest ore pipe, 40,000l.; during the present agent's management, 200,000l. These pipes or veins appear to be coming together in Robson's level, a depth of 1000 ft. from surface, where there is a prospect of meeting with the body or main part, from which it is evident that the ore veins emanate in the upper workings, and which will no doubt be found an immense deposit of black lead of an increased value. The prospect of war will add to the demand for the inferior description of black lead, it being necessary for the casting of bomb shells, cannon shot, &c., independent of the finer sort for artistic purposes. The value of this property is appreciated in the locality, and the shares at increased prices are in demand, promising to become a most lucrative investment.

FOREIGN MINES.

WHEAL JAMAICA (Copper).—Capt. Francis: The lode in the end of the 65 north still continues the same size as last reported—3½ feet wide, composed of very light porphyry, and spotted throughout with copper ore, and carrying a branch of good driving work against the rising wall from 6 to 8 in. wide; the ground at present is rather hard for driving, and there are now six men working in this level, and as a part, and now down 6 fms. 3 ft. below No. 3, making a total from No. 2 of 16 fathoms; the ground at present is a little harder for sinking than it has been for some time past. The road making is being pushed on with all speed, but we are making rather slow progress, for we have a large slip of ground to take out.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE.—Capt. Holman: The work is advancing steadily and successfully at all points.

HOPE (Silver-Lead and Copper).—Capt. Collom: The operations are progressing pretty satisfactorily. The shaft sinking from the 30 towards the deep level is now down 6½ fms. below the 45; the lode here still produces good spots of variegated and vitreous copper ore, but I cannot at present describe particularly the true character of the lode at the horizon, in consequence of our carrying, or taking down, but a very small portion of it in the sinking of the shaft. The shaft is being sunk between the underlying side of the lode and the country rock, in the softer part of each, which affords facilities for going down, our object being to sink the shaft with all possible dispatch, in order to form a communication with the deep level, for until this is effected no convenient means can be employed to work extensively on the lode, or to ascertain its true character and value at this depth. The driving of the 30 north-east on the course of the lode progresses favourably, and since my last report the lode has produced good stones of variegated and vitreous copper ore, which seems to indicate that another shoot of copper ore will be met with ere long in that direction; this, from the very favourable appearances of the lode, I fully expect. During the last fortnight we have driven about 4 fms. on the deep level; the ground is still porphyritic, and somewhat easier for driving into; the level is now 79 fms. in length, and we have probably about 120 fms. further to extend before the lode at the horizon may be intersected.

RIO GRANDE.—Capt. Arthur, Portland: We are working at Brookdale and Chertfield, where we find the ore ground maintains the same kindly nature as heretofore. We continue to raise ore, but our operations are limited, for want of hands in sufficient number; the ore we get is, however, very good.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY OF PIEDMONT.—Miggiandone, April 13: The lode outside of the lower level is still producing rich copper ore. The men have commenced working in the eastern side of the ravine, where we hope to find a rich lode of yellow ore in the bottom of the old workings. During next month we expect to hole the winze sinking on the lode from the main level to the lower level, and as a part, and of this winze went through a bunch of ore worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm., which is still standing in it, we intend to put a number of men stopping after this communication shall have been made; at present the ground in this winze is very hard, and we are in consequence making slow progress. The end of the main level contains still a very large quantity of nickeliferous pyrites, but is poor for copper ore. The stopes over the winze in the main level produce the usual quantity of good work.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls, April 16: During the past two months we have dressed and sampled 442 tons of silver-lead ore, and our estimated returns for the present month is 240 tons. I beg to assure you that we shall lose no time in pushing the 20 lachter level towards the ore ground both on the Dorner and Erbsteig lodes, and when these points are reached we hope to increase our returns. The only thing that perplexes me at this moment is how to get men enough; we could employ 30 additional men if we could tell where to obtain them.—Surface Work: The engineer and carpenters are very busy repairing the large water-wheel, which I hope will be in working order by Wednesday next.

WARMTH FROM WASTE HEAT.—Mr. H. J. Newcome thus explains his new mode of obtaining warmth from waste heat.—Take any stove (with a blower is preferable); from one long horizontal pipe attached make two or more openings in the top, each with a separate damper; fold up in tiers over each of these openings flue-pipes, of wrought or cast-iron, of any diameter above 4 in., each about 30 ft. long, terminating in boxes, the lids of which remove for sweeping; make them all terminate at the top in one large chimney or flue (a common house chimney is large enough), and thus you obtain an enormous amount of this surface, which warms nearly instantly; enclose it in a case or room, and direct the stream where you will; a little wood is all the fuel needed.

FASTENINGS OF RAILWAYS.—Heretofore in using wood wedges or fastenings on railway chairs, such wedges have been liable to shrink or to become loose. To obviate this difficulty, the Hon. W. E. Cochrane proposes the introduction of pins, or rods, of a hard material, which will not shrink through the wood fastening so that the ends of the metal or other pins may come flush with the sides of the fastenings. By these means, when the wood fastening is driven in between the cheek of the railway chair or rail, the ends of the pins will come in contact with the inner portion of the chair, and will, notwithstanding the shrinking of the wood, retain the rail secure.

RAILWAY SPEED.—The following is said to be a correct calculation of the speed in a given time on the railways of different countries:—England, main speed, 36; express, 60; maximum, 82. Germany, main speed, 36; express, 58; maximum, 76. United States, main speed 43; express, 86; maximum, 100. France, main speed, 40; express, 72; maximum, 86. It should be borne in mind that in the United States there are lines of the length of 8500 miles, the stations on which are at great distances from each other.

CANDIES MADE FROM COTTON SEEDS.—Amongst all the strange novelties the advanced chemistry of the 19th century is presenting to our astonished eyes, one of the most singular is the production of excellent candies from the refuse heaps of cotton seed, thrown away as waste, in the United States of America. Yet this strange idea is an accomplished fact, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. A company has recently been organised in Liverpool for working up these hitherto valueless seeds, which are now found to be capable of producing magnificent feeding cake for cattle (equal to the best linseed cake), a superior burning oil, and excellent candies and soap. Owing to the raw material being so cheap and abundant, this company starts with a fairer prospect of success than any similar undertaking that has come under our notice.

GAS REGULATOR.—Mr. S. Tomlinson, of Cincinnati, has invented a gas regulator, which is a modification of and improvement upon Hart's. It can be applied at less than 3d. per burner.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—All interested in the make or use of iron should read Mr. Rogers's new work on *Iron Metallurgy*:—

"I do not hesitate to say Mr. Rogers's work is the most complete combination of sound science and sound practice that has yet appeared on Iron—beyond comparison."—DAVID MENZIES.—Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

* * * Now Ready, price One Shilling, THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858 By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., being the Fifteenth Annual Review. To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or through any bookseller or newsman in town or country.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT, AND ROYAL CHARTERS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Whilst the advantages of Limited Liability were obtainable only by the favoured few, companies constituted upon that principle were considered the most desirable for capitalists to embark in; and certainly the amendment of the law to such an extent as to enable the general public to avail themselves by a simple and inexpensive process of a boon previously conferred only by Royal Charters, secured at great cost, cannot materially have injured any one, whilst it has undoubtedly conferred upon the less wealthy portion of the community a privilege for which they have good cause to be thankful. That the Limited Liability Act would prevent fraud we think few were insane enough to believe, it being well known that professional schemers care very little what the law in force may be, provided capitalists can be found sufficiently gullible to supply the funds for their abortive undertakings, and thus make it worth the while of the promoters; but the real subject for consideration is, whether of the two the limited or the unlimited liability principle furnishes the greater opportunity for the successful employment of associated capital? This question has been so repeatedly answered in favour of limited liability, that further comment is needless, and it is only by making it appear that the argument is whether limited or unlimited liability is preferable, when in truth the matter in dispute is whether facilitating the employment of associated capital is beneficial or otherwise to the general community, that the advocates of the unlimited principle ever obtain an advantage.

In a recent debate in the House of Lords, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade stated that the "number of companies registered with limited liability was 1098, with a nominal capital of 75,442,887l. Of these, 68, with a nominal capital of 7,439,240l., had been dissolved, some by voluntary action, some by adverse proceedings of their creditors. This left 1030, with a nominal capital of 68,003,647l. It was not very easy to ascertain how many of these had ceased to trade, for 207 of them, with a capital of 13,181,634l., were in arrears with the returns required from them. But assuming that these had ceased to trade, there were yet 823 companies in existence, with a nominal capital of 54,828,000l." Now, as it can scarcely be presumed that even the majority of the companies indicated as having ceased to exist have been dissolved through failure in business, it is but fair to conclude that want of support from the public has been the cause of dissolution; and, as the instances of the entire nominal value of the share being paid on allotment are comparatively few, it follows that the loss to capitalists has certainly not exceeded that which would have accrued under the old system, which offered fewer facilities for withdrawing when once embarked, although the failure of the scheme appeared inevitable. As to the companies registered without limited liability, 361 of this kind had been registered under the Act which had been trading before it. Only 14 companies had been formed since the passing of the Act, and 16 had been dissolved. This left 359 companies, with a capital of 8,500,000l., trading under the Act without limited liability. As to the effect of the Act upon banking companies, 11 had been registered under the Act, with a nominal capital of 4,500,000l., with unlimited liability; two of them had registered for the purpose of dissolution, so that nine were now existing, with a capital of a little more than 3,000,000l.

Such being the plain state of the case, we contend that so far as can be judged from the experience of the two years during which the Act has been in force, it has, on the whole, worked well, although we cannot deny that some trifling amendments would render it far more effective.

COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.

The difficulty so frequently experienced in burning coal under locomotive engines appears to have been entirely overcome by a contrivance in use on the Taff Vale Railway, the result of which was communicated in a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers by Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, of Cardiff. After several experiments preference was given to steam coal over bituminous, and coal from the Aberdare four-feet vein was ultimately chosen. With this coal it was found that the least damage was done to the fire-bars, and the best result obtained by working the engine with a very thin fire, say not exceeding 9 in. with a moderate load, and slightly thicker as the load increased, not, however, exceeding 15 in. in any case. In working with a light train, or down hill with a loaded train, it was found advantageous to keep even a more shallow fire than 9 in., for the blast being very light (as little or no traction is required down hill on this railway), the supply of steam could not be kept up unless the air were admitted with little difficulty; it is, however, necessary to be prepared in case of being stopped, and therefore a bright fire was a desideratum which could not be obtained unless it were kept thin.

The injury to the fire-bars was, however, still a great item, notwithstanding all the care that could be bestowed on them; for it is difficult to get a number of men to attend implicitly to rules which give them more trouble than they have been previously accustomed to. It was, therefore, resolved to try an experiment, by covering up the entire surface of the bars with small pieces of fire-brick, not exceeding 3 in. cube, and putting the fire on them, so as to prevent the direct action of the fire on the iron of the bars; and it was found that, from the clean nature of the coal, no bad result took place in the generation of steam, while the bars now received little or no injury. This plan has, consequently, been generally adopted, but with the partial substitution of clinker from stationary engines instead of fire-brick alone. It has completely obviated the difficulty of the bars being burnt, and a set of bars will now last, on an average, four months, running about 100 miles a day, although previously two sets of bars per day were often found necessary. It is also attended with a beneficial result; for the small coal, instead of passing directly into the ash-pan unconsumed, adheres partially to the red-hot brick and clinker, and is consumed; and, notwithstanding that the Welsh steam-coal falls readily to small, and has little, if any, binding property, the engines can run 100 miles without cleaning out the ash-pan. Another description of coal, containing a large percentage of ash, has also been tried for getting up steam and making the first fire to start with, which clinkering slightly on the bars, most effectually protect them from burning; the use of this coal was, however, limited to 5 cwt. per day for each engine.

To place the engine more out of the control of the men, the plan was adopted which has been in use on other engines, of perforating the shield of the fire-door, and drilling five or six 2-in. holes in the door itself, so as to admit a little air above the fire; this was found useful, not only in assisting combustion, but also in preventing the blast from lifting the small particles of coal, and thereby choking the tubes.

WORKING STEAM EXPANSIVELY.—The very general use of high-pressure non-condensing steam-engines makes the economy of their working and construction a matter of considerable importance. There are many cases in which circumstances will not admit of the use of a condenser, such as the absence of a good supply of water without deep wells and expensive apparatus for lifting; or where the work to be done or the capital available will not admit of the expense of a condensing engine. In any of these cases it becomes a most important consideration that economy in the first outlay, which is a frequent reason for the use of a non-condensing engine, should be combined with economy in the working also. The economy obtained with a single slide valve by giving an additional lap and cutting off the steam at an earlier part of the stroke can be carried only to a moderate extent, and the use of a separate cut-off valve is found necessary to obtain all the advantages of expansion. With the view of obtaining simplicity and economy of construction, Mr. T. Chellingsworth has endeavoured in an engine, with a single cylinder and a simple slide valve and without any additional valve gearing, to cut off the steam at an early portion of the stroke after having been admitted at a high pressure, and to expand it very nearly down to the atmospheric pressure. The steam is first admitted to the top of the piston, and after having made about two-thirds or three-fourths of the down stroke it is cut off and expanded to the bottom of the stroke; the same steam is then admitted to the under side of the piston and expands through the whole of the return stroke; being in fact used in the same manner as if it were cut off at about one-third of the single stroke of a cylinder double the length. In order to obtain this result it is necessary to have a piston with two different areas, the steam being first admitted on to the smaller area and then expanded on to the larger one.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—In the year 1854 the total number of sailing vessels and steamers employed in the trade of the United Kingdom was 17,407, with a tonnage of 3,779,093 and 162,416 men exclusive of masters; in 1855, 17,825 vessels, 3,990,170 tons, and 168,587 men; in 1856, 19,370 vessels, 4,311,482 tons, and 178,287 men; and in 1857, 20,071 vessels, 4,225,242 tons, and 177,332 men.

Meetings of Railway Companies.

CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street, Westminster, on Tuesday.—Mr. LLOYD DAVIES (Chairman of the company) presiding.

Mr. OWEN BOWEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and stated that it was necessary for shareholders to approve a bill to enable the company to construct their line of railway upon the narrow gauge.

The RESOLUTION read the Act at present before Parliament, and stated that such bill contained the clause incorporating the company in 1854, and cited the Deviation Act of 1854 and 1855, by which the company had constructed the railway from the junction of the South Wales Railway to Carmarthen with rails laid upon a broad gauge, but that no further portion of the line had been completed. As the construction of the broad gauge was attended with great and unnecessary expense, and as the requirements of the district through which the line was authorised to pass would be equally well supplied by a line constructed upon the narrow gauge as by a railway constructed upon the broad gauge, it was expedient that the Acts relating to the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway should be amended for the purposes aforesaid, but that such purposes could not be effected without the authority of Parliament. The present bill was intitled "The Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway (Alteration of Gauge) Act, 1859," which repealed the provisions of the original Act relating to the company requiring the railway to be made on the broad gauge. The present Act repealed section 9 of the Act of 1854, section 9 of the Deviation Act of 1855; and section 15 of the Deviation Act of 1856, which authorised the railway to be constructed on the broad gauge.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the meeting was purely of a formal character, being held pursuant to the terms of a resolution of the House of Lords, which required that before the bill, to which reference had been made, could be approved by the House of Lords, such bill must be sanctioned by the general body of shareholders. By the alteration of the gauge the line would be constructed far much less sum than originally anticipated, and in the event of an extension of their line taking place great saving of expense in its working would be effected, so that by the present proceeding they were anticipating their future wants. He would, therefore, formally put the resolution to the meeting as to whether or not the bill be approved.

The motion, being put, was unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman being accorded, the proceedings terminated.

HERTFORD, LUTON, AND DUNSTABLE RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at Fendall's Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, on Wednesday.—Mr. CHAS. ROTH (one of the directors) in the chair. Mr. J. MARCHANT, jun. (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering a bill now pending in Parliament, intitled "A bill for the purpose of authorising the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway Company to raise further capital for the purposes of the Hertford section of their railway, for extending the period for the completion of the Luton section, and for other purposes." It was also necessary to rescind so much of the resolution of the proprietors passed at a general meeting on Aug. 9, 1858, as authorised the directors to create and issue certain preferential shares, part of the capital of each section of the company, with a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, to be redeemable within a period of 10 years, and to authorise the directors to convert such shares into, and issue them as, absolute preference stock, with a perpetual dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. To authorise the directors also to borrow on mortgage of the Luton section in sums not exceeding in the whole the amount which the company were empowered to borrow under the 66th section of the company's Act.

Mr. PEAD (the company's solicitor), in explaining the bill, said the main objects were to raise further capital for the purposes of the Hertford section, and to extend the period for the completion of the Luton section. Some time since power was given to the directors to create and issue new shares of the 10,500l. residue of the Hertford capital, in preference shares, bearing a fixed dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but those shares had not yet been issued, it being found that the dividend was so small as positively to preclude the possibility of getting rid of that stock. Provision, however, had been made which enabled the company to raise that amount, and also the 10,000l. additional stock at 6 per cent. per annum. It was thought at this rate they would be enabled quickly to get rid of the unissued stock, and with the 10,000l. additional stock, in order to effect a full and perfect completion of their line. With regard to the Luton section, by the Act of 1855 it was stipulated that the works should be completed by the end of the ensuing July. Although the works were being prosecuted with all possible dispatch, the line could not be completed by the stipulated time. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain an extension, and the directors had asked for, and obtained, two years. The line would doubtless be completed in the course of a few months, but it became necessary, as a precautionary measure, to (pro forma) ask for an extension of time.

It was then resolved that the bill, as introduced into the House of Lords, and now submitted to the proprietors be approved.

A resolution was unanimously adopted rescinding a portion of that adopted at a previous meeting, and authorising the directors to convert the preference shares into, and issue them as, absolute preference stock, with a perpetual dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. It was also resolved that the directors be authorised to borrow on mortgage of the Luton section any sums, not exceeding, in the whole, the amount which the company are empowered to borrow under the 66th section of the Act.

A vote of thanks being unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. MERRICK, Coal Exchange, London: Discharging cargoes, and in raising or lowering bodies.—E. LAKE, M. SUTHER, Barnsley: Furnaces for consuming smoke and generating steam, and of which are applicable to furnaces generally.—B. BROWN, King William-street: Method of working or operating switches and signals on railways, by improved apparatus for that purpose.—T. IVORY, Edinburgh: Steam-boilers, and furnaces for the same.—A. BESSEMER, Upper Holloway: Furnaces to be employed in the manufacture of iron and steel.—MICHAEL COULLAND, Haggerstone: Furnaces.—E. MOREWOOD, Endfield: Casting metals.—W. OWEN, Rotherham: Manufacture of railway wheels and tyres, and apparatus employed therein.—A. CHAPMAN, Glasgow: Steam-boilers.—V. DORE, Paris: Articulated joints for water, gas, and steam pipes.—W. HOOPER, Mitcham: Re-working of re-machinable compounds of India rubber and sulphur.—W. H. BARNES, Westminster: Beans and girders.—P. ATTCHISON, Sheffield: Taps.—M. CASTAT, Paris: Metallic bridges.—J. WARD, King's Norton: Working fly presses used for raising metals, rolling, and other like purposes.—J. LEE STEVENS, Fish-street-hill: Fire grates of locomotive, marine, and other furnaces.—T. BARNET, Oldham, H. T. SOCRATES, W. LODGE, Ryde: Improvements in steam-engines.

BORING AND SINKING.—Mr. R. Allison, Gravesend, provisionally specified some improvements in apparatuses for boring and sinking. The boring tool is hollow, and of wrought or cast-iron, furnished at bottom with a series of chisels or cutters; inside the tool, and near the end where the cutters are fixed, is a valve of India rubber, gutta percha, or other like material, the edges of which rest upon a ledge fixed on the inside of the tool. He fits a door or trap to the side of the tool, the valve is in a line with the valve seat. The top of the tube carries an ordinary winding whereby to connect it to the rope or chain for communicating the necessary motion to the tool; wooden blocks are fitted to the outside of the tool to act as guides, and prevent injury from the sides of the well or shaft. For the purpose of raising and emptying the debris from a well or shaft he employs a pump or vessel consisting of two cylinders, one over the other, and the upper cylinder capable of sliding inside that under it; the bottom cylinder is provided with a valve opening inwards, and over the top of the upper cylinder there is a similar valve. The cylinders are held in a suitable manner, connected to a rope or chain; upon the pump being lowered the upper cylinder will fall within the lower; then, upon the upper cylinder being raised, a partial vacuum will be formed, whereupon the debris, sludge, &c., will flow into the lower cylinder, and be there retained by the bottom valve falling back upon its seat, and closing egress from the bottom of the cylinder. A joint in the frame permits of the lower cylinder being tilted in order to empty its contents. His last apparatus consists of a hollow vessel of lead, gutta percha, or other suitable material furnished with valves connected to a valve rod; this vessel is intended to contain muriatic or other acid, for burning out or removing chalk or other matter in a shaft or well. Upon the vessel being lowered, to the spot where the acid is to operate, the valve rod is raised to let out the contents.

PEAT COKE.—An interesting process for manufacturing peat coke has been introduced by Mr. Giesbers, of Bow Common-lane. When the peat is dry it is saturated with coal tar, pitch, or Trinidad pitch, and the compound is then subjected to moderate heat, and then the retorts are increased to a low cooking heat, by which the peat is converted into coke.

LUBRICATING GREASE.—In order to effect the thorough admixture of the resin and fatty matter, so that no after separation can take place, Mr. Kotzsch of Liverpool, proposes first to saponify the resin by an alkaline ley or otherwise, and then to treat the mixture with alkali, in order to prevent the grease acting prejudicially on the surfaces to be lubricated.

PREPARATION OF LUBRICATING COMPOUNDS.—Mr. A. Baader, jun., Mittenwald on the Isar, Bavaria, proposes as a lubricator a combination of mercury and asbestos, with tallow, rape oil, sheep's fat, hogs' lard, &c.

TWELVE'S INVENTION.—This invention relates—1. To the employment of a revolving barbed needle set in the centre of a needle spindle, and of the same needle set in eccentric with the spindle centre. 2. The employment and arrangement of a peculiar cording spool or bobbin. 3. An arrangement of parts effecting a peculiar mode of lengthening the loops; and, 4. An improved general arrangement of machinery for brodering and ornamenting fabrics.

SOLDER FOR ALUMINIUM.—M. Mourey has described to the Société d'Encouragement in Paris a process which he invented for soldering aluminium. It adopts an ingenious device for this purpose. In the ordinary way to solder aluminium or two pieces of the same metal, all that is necessary after having prepared the two surfaces which are to be brought together, is to cover them with solder and to heat them. This mode of proceeding does not succeed with aluminium. M. Mourey prepares out of the two surfaces with a first solder, an alloy of aluminium and zinc, and then immerses between the two surfaces thus prepared another alloy richer in aluminium. In this manner the first alloy adheres to the aluminium itself, and the second alloy to the first, and thus a perfectly solid and continuous whole is obtained. The surfaces to be soldered are prepared by being smeared with a mixture of turpentine, balsam of capivi, and lemon juice, then placed on hot coals, and into the parts to be soldered is introduced the flame of a gas lamp or self-acting blow pipe directed. Small pieces of an alloy of 6 parts of aluminium and 94 of zinc are brought into contact with the prepared surfaces; these melt and adhere to the surfaces, being pressed against them by small tools made of aluminium. This operation is a rapid one; it requires, like any other soldering of this kind, a certain amount of care, but not more than in the hardening of copper. In each case a skill and knack are necessary on the part of the workman, as well as care in adjusting the temperatures, for the melting point of the alloy used is scarcely 100° apart, and there is a fear whilst melting the solder the articles themselves should melt at the same time. When the two surfaces have been thus prepared they are brought together, and kept in contact by iron wires, pliers, &c., as in ordinary soldering; pieces of the hard solder (80 of zinc and 20 of aluminium) are then placed at the points of contact, and the heat from a lamp is then applied, and the second solder melts, runs in, and adheres to the two layers of soft solder, and thus forms a strong joint. The articles thus prepared are sufficiently strong and homogeneous to allow of their being reworked, and the joints will bear filing. —*Journal of Society of Arts.*

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT "THE CORNER."

The Mining Share Market has not been very active since our last notice, and the transactions have been confined chiefly to speculative mines; nor do we anticipate much improvement until after the Easter holidays, and in all probability not before the country comes to be agitated by the general election, which, no doubt, will engross the attention of all men interested in the welfare of the country. St. Day United, South Condurrow, and South Selton, South Caradon, Great South Tolgus, Wheal Treawney, West Basset, North Selton, and Treawney have been freely enquired for, and several transactions in those shares have taken place.

It is strange to witness the infatuation of those who retain the hope that East Russell will, like the fabulous Phoenix, rise again. Shares have been dealt in during the week from 194 to 9. Lady Bertha shares were depressed the latter part of last week, but have been considerably dealt in since, and still showing an upward tendency. We learn that the coming meeting will show a large balance in favour of the adventurers. Hingston Down shares have receded, in consequence of a falling off in the 100, but they are a discovery in driving east, with strong evidence of great improvements coming off at other points. They will sample next week from 220 to 225 tons of ore.

North Roaker, 25½ to 25½; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Treawtha, 18s. to 20s.; North Park, 13½ to 14½; Buller and Basset, 2 to 2½; Old Tolgus, 25½ to 26½; Caradon, 10½ to 11½; Wheal Edward, 2½ to 3½; Treawney, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; South Selton, 10½ to 11½; South Condurrow, 10s. to 11s.; St. Day United, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; South Tolgus, 13 to 14; North Downs, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 75; West London, 80 to 84.

From private letters received from the locality of Kelly Bray we hear that the mine is working out remarkably well, and the future samplings will be considerably increased. Crowm continues to improve; the lode at the shaft is considerably enlarged, producing rich stones of solid lead, both east and west.

Wheal Welcome is spoken of in a very satisfactory manner by practical mining men; its position, surrounded by highly productive mines, with parallel lodes, is most highly commended, and the shares are quoted at from 5 to 5½. Hawkmoor is represented as looking very promising, and it only requires a little furtherance more before we shall see it as a more cheering asset. Devon and Courtenay Mine is looking very promising, especially in the 100, or bottom level.

The excitement which East Wheal Russell produced at "The Corner" by the extraordinary rise in the price of shares, and the subsequent reaction which followed, in consequence of a course of ore having been discovered in the 66 by two tributors about eight weeks since, having a little subsided, it may not be deemed unacceptable to some if we were to briefly examine the profit and loss upon that occasion, and see who were the persons most benefited by that discovery. Our materials for the calculation are not official, but are given according to the best information. There were three parties engaged in this most interesting adventure—the company, the tributors, and the speculative public.

The company, by their agent, granted a "pitch" to two tributors at 13s. 4d. in 12. For two months, which entitled them to two-thirds of the value of all copper ore they might discover and render marketable within the limits of the "pitch" during the period allowed, they paying for wheeling, hauling, and dressing the ore raised, as well as the powder, candles, safety-lamps, smiths' costs, &c., used in mining the same. By a fortunate circumstance, not uncommon with that class of miners, they cut a course of ore, and made, according to the phraseology of miners, a "sturt," and the following will show the result:

April 17. 18 tons of tributors' ore were sold from the pitch, at 87. per ton £144
April 21. 84 tons, estimated worth 161. per ton 864
80 tons, not sampled, in two parcels, expected to average 87. per ton 240

Total, 102 tons £1248
Less: 102 tons £1248
men's earnings in four months £762
Adventurers' portion 416
Less: 102 tons 103

Leaving a profit by the discovery to the company £312
Upon the discovery the shares rose to 321. per share, giving a nominal value of 128,000l. the mine, and have now receded to 97., making the value 36,000l.; consequently, there is a difference of 92,000l. to be accounted for, or ascertained whether the speculative public have divided that sum as the result of a fortunate speculation. The most probable view is that the tributors, for it is evident that the company have made but little, and that the public, and we believe the public secured the least, for what they might have gained by the advance in the shares had they realised they lost in the sudden reaction of rapid decline. And it is remarkable that there still remains with some a belief that change may again take place, to enable them to recover some of their losses, but we speak upon it as a most fallacious hope. We have this day (Thursday) seen a report from an experienced and disinterested agent, who inspected the mine yesterday, and he concludes his report by stating—"In conclusion, the mine is very poor, therefore I can by no means recommend your purchasing even for speculation until the 88 is driven further and by several fathoms, and if not productive at that point I shall fear of East Wheal Russell ever making a mine."

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The explorer of a new country always finds

that the more he extends his explorations, and the more he discovers, the more he has to discover, which is very nearly the position of the writer regarding the present condition of his researches into the science of mining, and their application to practical purposes. He is prompted to this style of remark by the simple fact of a query submitted to him by an adventurer in mines, as to "whether the risks appertaining to them were more or less intense than those applying to joint-stock banks, or other largely dealt in securities of a similar character of magnitude and importance?" into which capitalists, it is to be stated without fear or exaggeration, venture fabulous sums, and receive from many of them (which, notably, the Western Bank of Scotland and the Royal British Bank of London are striking examples) only vexation, loss, or ruin. To the query thus put the writer replies, that of all constituted means of employing spare capital, in a view to its aggrandisement, that of investing in mines ought to be the most lucrative of any, for the reason, amongst many others, that the field of operation, like that of a mine, is almost boundless, and has as yet not been overrun by the rush of capital, which, in investments, such as in railways and banks, to a minimum rate of interest very rarely extends that of Consols; the disparity between which and the interest derived from the British dividend mines is "as far as the poles asunder." To gain, however, quadruple ordinary rate of interest on one's capital, and either continue his speculation, or of the general public, still a problem, and with the hope of enlightening the subject our thoughts are principally panned. Joint-stock companies raise their capital at once, and see it with more or less caution or success, or too often with signal failure; whilst mines (an older institution, and, therefore, carrying with it the sanction of experience), especially those conducted on the Cost-book Principle, the capital is called only as wanted, under the regulation of short periodical meetings, bi-monthly or quarterly, and with a view to the expenditure upon a scale based upon previous disbursements; the companies stand face to face with their defined liabilities, and either continue his speculation to the concern, or altogether cease connection with it. It is true that the simplicity of the Cost-book has latterly been invaded by Acts of Parliament "limiting" liability, limiting the principal features of the Joint-stock Acts into play, that the result is a complication, in which either much is promised and little performed—the promise, like a "leading enchantment to the view," and mystifying instead of enlightening. A great deal of the question lies in a simple enquiry—How is liability in any kind of speculative operation to be avoided? and it may be premised, not by subscribing large sums to be placed at the disposal of any body of men, however respectable and talented, which will assuredly be used with the extravagance appertaining to a plenitude of capital. Instead of an economy generated by a careful surveillance of past expenditure, and appointment of means gradually to the future ends in view. Such being the genius of the Cost-book Principle as opposed to any other mode of raising or using capital.

During the week the Mining Market has exhibited some pleasing features, and, in particular, a great increase of investments from what the writer would designate as the non-negotiable class, the consequence of which has again been an advance in all the leading mines, the acquisition of the shares becoming difficult even at the advanced prices. Out of upwards of 80 British copper, tin, and lead mines now in course of regular payment of dividends at short intervals there are several standing prominent as being 25 to 20 per cent. per annum; but the ascendancy must be given, in consequence of the advancing price of the metal, to tin mines, for which it will be observed, advanced quotations are given, whilst lead, and silver-lead in particular, rule every week in the market. Of the progressive class of mines there has not been such a continuous and as would result in a palpable advance in value, but they are for that reason safer as speculative investments, and recommended accordingly. The public have an additional advantage in studying mining in detail in several circulars and lists issued by the industrious portion of the market, which favourably contrast with advertisements for the sale of shares, some of which to sober minds appear, although they are not really so intended, as rather bombastic than bona fide, and others showing a tendency to business on so large a scale as to give rise to a suspicion on the part of readers that the quarter from which they emanate is rather a manufacture for sales than mines themselves. He it understood, however, that the writer has no desire to stand forward as a deprecator of efforts made to aggrandise mining business in a right section, but contends, on the contrary, that the gambling element which may once be belonged to it, or should be, fast disappearing, before the more legitimate efforts those who regard it as ordinary questions of profit or loss on a moderate instead of an exaggerated scale.

East Wheal Russell shares continue to attract a large share of the attention both of capitalists and investors, and rule at about the same price as last week, and although actual state of the mine has by no means changed for the better, the sustentation of price at about 100. per share demonstrates a very remarkable degree of confidence in ultimate success. The dealings have been large in Lady Bertha, with the usual fluctuations, Devon—is apparently on the road to dividends. Wheal Addams, the lead mine, Bristol, near Exeter, respecting which so much discussion of an uneasy character to those engaged in it has taken place, does not apparently respond to the efforts to sustain the shares, which implies a doubt as to whether the late rise was upon real merits as a mine—a question which time will probably determine. Amongst the Consols, Wheal Edward, Vale of Towry, and Wheal Arthur, but since upwards of 200,000l. have been already expended in the prosecution of these mines, and considering they are all in full and vigorous operation, and employing both the talent and capital of a large staff of managers and agents, with an anxious executive, and have also a legitimate means at their command for further development, and moreover, in a strictly sound financial condition, they are at present low prices worth the attention and support of the speculator.

The writer apologises to the mining public for an inability to enter into further details which a crowd lies before him this week, a pressure of business compelling him to submit brief in that particular, but he hopes to be able to resume his usual tone of communication in his next letter.

DRUMMOE MINING COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls has removed John Davis, of 26, King William-street, from his office as official manager. Mr. W. de Grey, of Gray's Inn, has been nominated interim manager, and a successor to Davis will be appointed on April 27.

THE IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY will pay to the contributors a dividend of 1s. 11½d. in the pound.

CARTRON MINING COMPANY.—Mr. R. P. Harding has been appointed official manager of this company.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Sir W. Page Wood has called a meeting for Wednesday, to appoint an official manager.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

LEAD ORE SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1859.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Minera	984	£14,250 4 6
Foxdale	550	10,574 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	368	8,443 0 0
Trelawney	351	6,772 0 0
East Loggins	350	5,554 2 6
Cwmavon	330	4,866 5 0
Frongoch	326	4,762 6 0
Dyllife	331	4,712 15 6
East Daren	250	4,172 5 0
Cargill	240	4,169 17 5
Tamar	285	3,856 10 0
Wheal Euxouth	282	3,404 15 0
Maesyrwddu	228	3,389 19 3
Rhosemor	215	3,206 7 6
South Garra	135	2,486 15 6
Vale of Towry	174	2,312 2 0
Wheal Ludcott	130	2,307 15 0
Lacey	100	2,227 10 0
Wheal Frank Mills	205	2,113 15 0
Monk Pleasant	140	1,980 0 0
Cwm Erth	112	1,903 13 0
Maesyrwddu	125	1,769 0 0
Wheal Wrey Consols	113	1,746 2 6
Minera Union	119	1,721 14 0
Deep Level	120	1,689 10 0
Holywell Level	90	1,447 10 0
Newtownards	100	1,437 10 0
Herod	85	1,434 7 6
Swich Consols	90	1,369 10 0
Westminster	95	1,340 10 0
Round Hill	90	1,334 5 0
Tamar Consols	60	1,291 10 0
Gellirheol	80	1,142 0 0
Cwm Brynno	70	1,055 5 0
East Wheal Falmouth	35	988 15 0
Keswick	68	945 13 6
Goginan	53	929 15 6
Nantymwyn	60	853 10 0
Brynfro Hall	55	847 3 6
Cwm Sebon	50½	813 10 0
Llanerch-y-air	47	718 8 9
Llanrwst	49	703 4 6
Cardigan Consols	49½	702 16 0
Nantes and Penrhif	54½	691 4 6
Dyffryn	45	629 0 0
Rhewydol	40	620 10 0
Coelia Llyn	38	582 17 0
Park	40	581 0 0
Abbey Consols	40	547 0 0
Treawtha	24	543 0 0
Catherine and Jane	38	529 3 0
East Tamar Consols	30	477 15 0
Minnigaff	35	476 17 6
Herward United	32	435 0 0
Aberllovey	30	414 15 0
Llanerchymran	30	410 5 0
Llanfrynach	30	390 8 7
Holmbush	24	371 7 8
Chirk Castle	28	365 0 0
Ballyvirgin	33	346 10 0
Speedwell	24	325 12 0
Reinford	24	309 16 6
North Treawney	25	305 10 0
North Minera	22	305 0 0
Brondyod	20	301 10 0
Eaglebrook	20	292 0 0
Tyntwil	18	254 14 0
Great Wheal Badden	16	227 11 0
Talacre	15	225 0 9
Fronisa	15	217 10 0
Herward United	14	217 10 0
Carmarthen United	14	189 0 0
Wheal Addams	16	185 0 0
Alt-y-Crib	11½	168 10 3
Pennant	10	145 0 0
Tea Side	10	133 17 6
Plasnewydd	7	109 7 6
East Pant Du	8	104 4 0
Bodrieyddan	5	78 7 6
Stedford	5	71 7 6
Llangwynog United	4	50 10 0
Pencorse Consols	3	42 19 0
Raelan	3	42 18 0
New Crow Hill	1	17 15 0
Total	5523½	£136,222 18 5
Last quarter, ending Dec.	7313	106,901 5 9
Increase	1210½	£ 29,321 12 8

BLEND.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Minera	190	£ 887 2 6
Wheal Addams	37	119 18 0

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1859.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Wheal Margaret	99¾	£ 6,895 11 10
Providence Mines	95¾	6,848 8 7
St. Ives Consols	100	6,339 9 7
Pedn-ar-dra United	79	5,791 18 1
Boscundie	83	5,789 7 4
Great Wheal Vor	68½	5,392 9 5
Drake Wells	60	4,810 9 0
Wheal Owles	75	4,674 16 10
Ballewidden	59¾	4,447 5 10
Wendron Consols	64	4,329 15 3
Tincroft	68	4,299 16 6
Par Consols	48	3,391 4 6
Great Wheal Fortune	40	3,117 13 10
Great Hewas United	45¾	3,318 0 8
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	46	3,302 17 5
Great Wheal Busy	40	2,626 18 4
St. Day United	37½	2,468 8 11
Wheal Sidney	33	2,469 1 0
Shaburton United	30	2,418 3 10
Boscon	30	2,243 2 6
Carnyorth	33	2,182 14 2
East Wheal Lovel	27	2,122 18 2
Botallack	36	2,197 6 9
St. Austell Consols	28¾	2,065 1 5
Lewis	23	1,678 14 3
Rosewarne and Herland	19	1,569 4 0
West Par Consols	26½	1,525 19 4
Wheal Bal	20	1,338 9 9
Wheal Grylls	18	1,280 1 0
Great Work	11	901 6 1
New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal	11½	832 10 6
Spearne Consols	12	799 6 0
North Roaker	11	720 10 9
Wheal Basset	10	695 17 10
Wheal Buller	9	579 14 0
St. Aubyn and Grylls	8	559 6 6
Bottle Hill	8	536 6 6
Bosborne and Bollowall	7½	507 4 3
East Basset	9	497 2 6
Carvath United	7½	486 7 6
Trevelen and Tremenhore	6	451 3 3
Clijah and Wentworth	7	439 8 6
Prideaux Wood	4¾	335 7 8
Trefusis	4¾	319 1 7
Wheal Clifford	4¾	210 13 0
Wheal Enys	4¾	200 15 0
Great Treveddie	4¾	171 5 6
Rosewarne United	3	161 17 7
Wheal Margery	2¾	135 11 0
Total amount	1568¾	£115,111 18 0
Last quarter, Dec.	1604	102,742 14 5
Increase	36¾	£ 12,367 3 7

[We have given the above returns as correctly as we could obtain them. Any necessary corrections shall be made, and we shall be glad to receive such additional particulars as purveyors and others interested may feel disposed to forward.]

COKE AND GAS KILNS.—An invention for the conversion of small coal into coke, and for the extraction of gas, coal tar, and ammoniacal waters, has been patented by Mr. Jozef Luis, of Welbeck-street, for a correspondent. He uses a long narrow kiln, which varies in dimensions according to the character of coal in use. As soon as the coal has been introduced the doors of the furnace must be luted. During the first part of the operation, and while the coal is becoming a paste, the volatile products which are given off are only watery vapours, and are, therefore, allowed to escape. The operation terminates by introducing into the interior of the retort a very high temperature, which destroys the bituminous parts of the coal. A plate is provided to enable the workman to see how the operation is going on.

SHAW'S PATENT.—This invention, patented by Mr. Alexander Shaw, leather dresser, of Grantham, and just specified, consists in the employment of pumice-stones for raising nap on the linings of sheep skins.

DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PARIISH OF SOUTH SYDENHAM, COUNTY DEVON.

Capital £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each.
A deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on application for shares, and 5s. per share within one month after allotment of shares.
With two calls, if required, of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, and with sixty days notice in each case.

J. H. HITCHINS, Esq., Tavistock, Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Highgate (Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., Bedford Iron-Frederick HAMILTON, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., Lansdowne-place, Russell-square.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Symson and Co., 7, Golden-square, W.C.
BANKERS—City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; and

BROKERS—Messrs. Castello Brothers, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.; and 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Frederick Bell, Esq.

OFFICES.—WALBROOK HOUSE, 37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to continue energetic workings on this valuable mineral property, which were suspended, and ultimately relinquished, in consequence of the necessary panic, and adverse circumstances of several of the principal shareholders of the old Devon Kapunda Company, after an expenditure of upwards of £20,000 in the erection of a plant of most superior machinery, a dwelling-house for the agent, and all other necessary buildings of every description, and the general development of the property—all of which are available to the present company. The steam-engine is of 40 in. cylinder, with 10 ft. stroke.

Apart from these facts, so well known to all connected with the district, it is no evidence of demerit that a mine should cease to be worked by the original adventurers; and, indeed, there are but few mines that have been commenced and carried on by the same association of shareholders to a successful and profitable issue. The Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Phoenix, and most of the leading mines in the two western counties of Devon and Cornwall have yielded the returns of profit to others than those who first worked the respective properties.

This property is most advantageously situated on the banks of the Tamar, in the parish of South Sydenham, about 1½ mile north of the celebrated Devon Great Consols Mines, which are now giving to the shareholders about £50,000 annually, and has realised, in actually paid dividends, a grand total of £700,000. It is in one of the richest and most extensive metalliferous districts in the kingdom. The lodes of the Devon Kapunda are parallel to those of the Devon Great Consols, and embedded in a similar stratification, highly congenial for the production of copper ore. Two of the lodes have been wrought to the depth of 50 fms. below the adit level, and will form a junction a few fathoms east of the present workings, and are evidently intersected at a short distance from this point by a cross-course, which by all practical miners is acknowledged to be one of the most certain conditions of success, and which the former company were pressing forward to attain when adverse circumstances compelled them reluctantly to stay their progress.

At the point of junction of these lodes, in the 34 fm. level, rich stones of copper ore were met with, although the lodes had only just entered a new stratification. Extensive drivings have been made at shallow levels on very promising lodes, producing bunches of ore at different points of fair average quality. On reaching the 50 fm. level, or present depth, the prospects were most cheering; and as the eastern ground, before alluded to, was the principal object in view, drivings were extended in that direction, both on the north and the south lodes, 33 fms. on the former, and 42 fms. on the latter, which averages from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, pease, mundle in immense quantities, and stones of rich copper ore. This is in the end of the eastern drivings on the south lode is of an extraordinary character—is "a strong masterly lode,"—containing copper ore of superior quality, and shows evidently that the workings are nearing a very important deposit. There are three shafts sunk—the engine-shaft, that is down to the 34 fm. level below the adit; the whim-shaft, 50 fms.; and the trial-shaft, 20 fms. below the adit.

The plan shows the relative position of the Devon Kapunda in respect of other known mines; and the section of underground workings demonstrate very clearly that the former company were not inert in their efforts to realise the object they had in view. The property extends over an area of 130 acres, being about 700 fms. in length, and about 300 fms. in breadth. The lease is 21 years from Feb., 1850, with the right of renewal, without fine, or of taking a new lease forthwith for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-14th. Many tons of rich silver-lead ore have been raised at the upper levels, but at the deeper levels the general character of the lode is changed from lead to copper ore. This alteration in the character of the lode is very important, and corresponds exactly with the change in the stratification, thus affording ample proof that there can be no reasonable doubt of the success of the undertaking.

Various reports from competent mining engineers and agents could be furnished as to the general capabilities of the property, but the accompanying letter from Mr. J. H. Hitchins, of the Devon Great Consols, than whom few can be better able to form a correct opinion of mining matters, more especially in a district with which he is so practically acquainted, will be sufficient to show the value and importance of the property of the Devon Kapunda Mining Company.

Tavistock, Aug. 16, 1858.—DEAR SIR: From what I have before and frequently said to you as to the merits, inducements, and probabilities of success of this adventure you will have concluded that I entertain a favourable opinion of it, which indeed is the case.

The situation of the mine, geologically viewed, is very recommendable. It is in the same range of "kilas" formation as the Devon Great Consols Mines, the history, progress, and unequalled results of which are now too well known to all the mining world to need more than a passing allusion. I am of opinion—that is to say, as in regard to the eastern portion of the set—that your exploratory trials will be in the true conducting metalliferous "kilas" (clay-slate) of the district; and it is to be observed that in none of the other differently constituted rock formations of this district have been profitably productive copper ore deposits been found.

By such valuable pre-requisites as metalliferous channels, lodes, "coming in feeders," and collateral veins as to be found within the range of this set, we are to be safely guided as the circumstances will admit of in making our mining trials, for there is the most universally admitted and completely conclusive evidence in proof of the fact that the richness of lodes depends on the constituent and composite character and quality of the strata in which they occur. It is of paramount importance to be well grounded in the knowledge of such valuable particulars, as the search of the metallic treasures of the earth will always be more or less attended with very considerable expense. I am pleased to find that you possess a sufficiently extensive set, and subject only to the payment of 1-14th royalty; and it is of very great importance that you have a powerful steam-engine, and all the other requisite machinery, means, and appliances for keeping the water in the mine effectually under control; and for all the other purposes of hauling, grinding, stamping, and finally rendering the ore marketable.

There are also at the mine a good whim, ropes, tackles, necessary store-houses, floors, &c., for all the necessary operations, dressing, &c.

What I would more particularly refer to and recommend is the expected junction of your lodes eastward about the cross-course, the beneficial influence of which is to be much relied on, more particularly in the congenial ground which prevails generally throughout this set.

You have also the great advantage, and indeed positive value, of your predecessors' great outlay of £20,000 in sinking shafts and erecting all the required machinery for the fullest possible development of the resources of the mine; the present depth of the trial already made being 50 fms. below the adit level. The principal object in view by the last company of adventurers was the proving of the lodes in the eastern part of the mine which was unattained by reason of the incompetency of some of the large shareholders. At the furthest points of development in the direction referred to (that is to say, eastward), I am assured by the late agent the lode never presented a more kindly and encouraging appearance, being generally from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of mundle, spar, and some copper ore, altogether indicating very favourably for the results of the eastern ground.

It would seem from what the late agent so confidently asserts as in regard to the 50 fm. level east, on the south lode, that the prospects there are more particularly encouraging, and such as to induce the belief that the results of the further prosecution of that trial would prove highly successful. It is in this direction, indeed, that I advise your trials to be made, and I can, therefore, have no hesitation in saying that I shall be glad to become interested in the adventure to the extent that I shall be justified in recommending you every success that you are entitled to, and, at the same time, believing that your adventure will result very advantageously to all concerned.

I remain, your faithful servant, J. H. HITCHINS, Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.

Mr. J. H. Hitchins has either introduced or recommended by reports, most of the mines in the Tavistock district which have proved remunerative, and the confidence of this gentleman in the Devon Kapunda is shown by his adhesion to the enterprise.

Capt. J. Cock, the agent of the mine,

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ing on the north end; I have put the men to drive a little in that direction, so as to prove it; the rise over this level is yielding 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below Rose's level is yielding from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per fm.; this level is set to drive west, by four men, at 54. per fm. The lode is large, composed of munda, spar, and spotted with ore, but not sufficient to value. Four stopes are being worked by twelve men, in the back of this level and the level above, where the lode will on an average yield from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per fm. We are now crushing regularly in the Rhodol valley; the crusher and all other apparatus are here, and answer well.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, April 16: The stopes on the Sun string east has been more productive this week, and is looking better at present than it has done for some time. We have not yet got the string in the cross-cut, but we have got the flats of clay, &c., again, which I consider a good indication, as the string is more likely to bear ore if the ground is easy. The clay flats are evidently the effects of the string, which must be close at hand. We have now driven 15 fms. 3 ft., and are up to the point fixed for cutting it by the surveyor. We have commenced dressing the stuff for the crusher.

NEW WHEAL VOR.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, April 16: Great North Lode: Harvill engine-shaft is sunk 6 fathoms below the 45; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 45, driving east, is large, at present unproductive. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 4 ft. wide, very much improved in appearance in driving the last 6 ft., and producing more tin than for some time past.—**Wheal Bramble:** The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 20, is 3 ft. wide, producing good saving work. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 100. per fath. The lode in the 10, driving east, is producing stamping work; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 60. per fath.; the lode in the winze sinking under this level, east of engine-shaft, is worth 170.; the lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth 100. per fath.—**Preparations:** We hope to complete the engine-shaft to the adit level in two months; the horizontal rods are being fixed; the bob-bit is built at Wheal Bramble; the bob-bit is sunk at Penryn, and ready for the masons to commence building. We expect to commence sinking below the adit in about nine weeks from this time. We have this day taken 2 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. black tin at 77. 13s. 6d. per ton, and 225. This being our pay and setting-day, the bargains were let as usual. All the machinery on the mine continues to work well.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, April 15: **Tutwork Setting:** The 132 to drive west of the flat-roof shaft by six men, at 111. 10s. per fm.; lode producing stones of ore. The 132 to drive east of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 101. per fm.; lode producing stones of ore. The 122 to drive west of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 61. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The 122 to drive east of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 111. per fm.; lode unproductive. The 122 to drive west of the flat-roof shaft by six men, at 171. per fm.; lode yielding a little tin. The 82 to drive west of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 13s. 10s. per fm.; lode unproductive. The 72 to drive west of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 51. 10s. per fm.; lode unproductive. The 62 to drive west of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 111. per fm.; lode yielding stones of ore. The 52 to drive west of the cross-cut, on the tin lode, by four men, at 54. 10s. per fm.; lode opening tribute ground. The 72 cross-cut to drive north of Miner's shaft by four men, at 121. per fm. The plat to cut in the 132 by six men, at 101. per solid fathom.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—T. Broomhead, April 21: Our work at the engine-shaft at Calver South has been obstructed by the failure of the working barrel, the casting proving to be imperfect after being a short time in use; a new one is in active course of preparation, but for the present we shall not require its assistance, as we are this morning enabled to resume work without the aid of the steam-engine, having at length removed the obstruction in the adit, and allowed the water a free course, which will greatly facilitate the sinking for a few fathoms.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—Wm. Thomas, J. Pauli, J. Thomas, April 18: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 1/2 fms. from surface, and the ground very favourable for sinking. The south lode in the deep adit end, east from Vivian's shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, peach, munda, and a little silver ore, altogether of a very kindly appearance; the lode in the same level, west from Vivian's shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, peach, munda, and a little copper ore. The cross-cut north, on the cross-course, is about 4 fms. and by continuing this cross-cut we shall intersect the Dolcoath silver course, and the lode in the back of the deep adit, east from Vivian's shaft, is very rich for silver ore. The lode in the back of the deep adit, east from Vivian's shaft, is producing good work for silver. On Thursday last we sampled silver ore compared to be 26 tons 10 cwt., which will be sold on the 26th inst., and, according to produce of samples assayed, the silver is of superior quality to our last sale.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, April 16: The lode in Eales's shaft is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, gossan, and decomposed granite—unproductive. From the change of ground we are obliged to timber the shaft with whole sets, and are sinking with all speed. The 72 west is driving by four men, at 40s. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and iron; we are driving the south part of the lode, which is worth, according to assay, 26 pounds of black tin per ton; this end is about 20 fathoms above the 60. The 60, west of shaft, is now about 3 fathoms west of cross-cut, making altogether a distance of 11 fathoms; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and iron—unproductive. The lode in the back of the deep adit, east from Vivian's shaft, is very rich for silver ore. In the 56, driving south, we are driving through a very hard channel of elvan; 10 feet are driven south, and we expect to get through the elvan into the granite shortly. Hunt's shaft is sinking from surface by nine men, at 171. per fm.; the ground is of the same character as it has been (killed), and I expect to sink about 2 1/2 fms. this month, which will make 31 fms. from surface.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett, April 18: Since last report our progress has been rather slow in clearing the deep adit. We met with one of the north lodes traversing our set, which has been opened on both east and west of the adit for a great distance, as also the backs of the levels worked away, and a quantity of rubbish left in the adit; we however, expect after two or three days to get clear from this place, and go forward towards the mine with all speed.

NORTH MINER.—T. Lester: Thomas's cross-cut east has been driven about 5 to 6 fms. under Lloyd's flat, and for the last 3 ft. has passed through several small branches of the lode, which is being saved for dressing. Lloyd's cross-cut, west from the flat, has been driven about 6 ft., and the ground for that distance has yielded about 6 to 8 cwt. of lead. We expect to communicate this cross-cut with Thomas's cross-cut within a week or ten days, when we shall be able to tram out the lead already broken from Lloyd's flat, through Thomas's level to the dressing-floors. Pugh's level is still being driven with all possible speed, through very promising ground, and has passed through several small branches of lead. In Jones's shaft there is nothing new to notice since last report on.

NORTH TRESKERRY.—T. Mitchell, April 14: Our new 50-in. cylinder engine was put to work on the 12th inst. There were present several principal adventurers, besides a large crowd of neighbouring miners, who came to witness the starting of this splendid machine. I am happy to say it works well, and all parties were highly pleased with the manner in which it has been recently turned out of the Iron Foundry, and being constructed on the most modern and improved principle, is considered equal, if not superior, to any other in the county, and great credit is awarded to Mr. Sims, the engineer, for the ability displayed. The pitwork consists also of the best quality, and is nicely fixed. We are drawing with a 13-in. box, and forked in 36 hours 10 fms. below adit; we hope in a very short time to see the bottom of the mine. We sampled on the 12th inst. 44 tons of copper ore of good quality; this being our first sampling, and happening on the same day as the starting of the engine, a prevailing excitement was communicated to the result of such a singular and pleasing occurrence in this mining district. I hold a strong opinion from what I have already seen, accompanied by reports and opinions of other practicals, that we shall ere long have a good and profitable mine.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, April 21: The lode in the 40 fathom level, south of Magor's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead; the rise and winze are communicated with this level. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 3 cwt. of lead per fathom.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 19: We have this day commenced to drive the cross-cut south in the 52 by six men, and shall commence to sink the shaft again with all speed. The south lode in the 42 east is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore and 2 tons of blende per fm.; going west it is worth 1 1/2 ton of copper and 1 ton of blende per fm. The lode in the 32 west is split into two parts, each part producing good stones of ore, and ere long we hope it will present a much better appearance. All the other departments are much the same as for some time past.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—J. Carpenter, J. Thomas, April 16: In the 100 east and west, on the engine lode, the lode is still large, producing a little tin, and the ground continues very hard for driving. On the engine lode, the lode is still 7 ft. wide, producing fair quality tinstuff, opening out tribute ground. In the 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing low price stamping work. The new lode in the 55 east, south from engine-shaft, is still in disordered ground, and unproductive. The new lode in the 40 cross-cut, south from Bragg's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, peach, and spots of copper ore. The new lode in the 25 cross-cut, east from Bragg's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, opening out good tribute ground. Our other operations throughout the mine are progressing as fast as circumstances will admit.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Cartnew, April 16: In the 94 north we have not broken any of the lode for the last 10 fms. driving; this end is now a few feet north of the winze; we expect to hole the winze in a few days, when we shall take down the lode. The copper lode is standing also in the side of this winze; we expect to give a good report of this ground next week. The stopes over the 82, north of No. 1 winze, will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 82 north the lode is large and kindly, with copper ore, but not to value. The stopes over the 82, north of No. 2 winze, will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes south of No. 2 winze contain bunches of copper ore; this ground we shall endeavour to work on tribute, as we think it will not pay for stopping on tribute. The stopes below the 70, north of No. 2 winze, will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 70 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and kindly, but not to value. The stopes over the 70, north and south of No. 2 winze, will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom—tribute ground.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill, P. Rich, April 18: The lode in Kendall's shaft, sinking below the 64, is 6 ft. wide, containing tin well dressed. In the east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present poor, and letting out a great quantity of water. In sinking Treffry's shaft below the adit, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and of a promising appearance. The lode in the adit, east of Treffry's shaft, on the south part of Kendall's lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing good spots of copper. There is no other change to notice.

PROVIDENCE (Leland).—A. Anthony, April 20: Our different stopes and pitches continue their usual productiveness, present appearances warranting a full quarter of our workings since last report.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, April 19: We have no change of importance in any of our workings since last report.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cook, April 19: The 70 west is progressing favourably, the lode is producing stones of ore, and it seems likely to improve. In the winze sinking below the 58 the lode is about 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; it has a kindly appearance, and the ground is not very expensive.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, April 16: In Rathdu deep adit level the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and good stones of lead; the end is letting out a large quantity of water. In Kurrugru deep adit level, driving west, the lode is 1 foot wide, chiefly composed of spar; it has been disordered by a cross lode from the north, considered to be the midway lode. We have commenced making a stope in back of the level; the lode is 9 in. wide, of blende and lead, and paying well for working. In the midway level, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, of blende and strings of lead; this level has drained the water from No. 4 winze. In No. 1 stope, east of No. 2 rise, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a good mixture of blende. In No. 2 stope, west of the lode is 18 in. wide, stones of blende and lead occasionally. In No. 3 stope west the lode is 2 ft. wide, of blende and lead. Upper Workings: In the 10, driving west, the level has passed through a poor piece of ground, which is seen going down in the upper adit level; we have about 2 or 3 fms. to drive to get into the second run of ore ground. In No. 1 stope, west of No. 2 rise, the lode is 4 ft. wide, a good mixture of blende. In No. 2 stope west the lode is 3 ft. wide, of blende and stones of lead. In No. 3 stope west the lode is from 2 to 3 ft.

wide, a mixture of blende. The dressing is going on satisfactorily, and we intend to sample for 100 tons of blende the latter part of next week.

HITTON CASTLE.—S. Morris, April 20: We have cleared the foundation of the engine-house, and are busily engaged in preparing the count-house and other buildings. Upon the engine being delivered no time shall be lost in its erection, and we have every confidence upon the works being carried into effect of having equally as good and profitable a mine as those by which we are surrounded.

ROSEWANE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 19: Boorman's shaft: The ground is not so hard for sinking. No alteration in the adit to 10 cross-cut, driving east of No. 1 shaft, since last report. In driving the adit cross-cut west of Hollow's shaft we have discovered another branch, and I have placed four men and two boys to drive on its course, and so far it is opening good tribute ground. In driving east of this shaft, in the adit-mentioned level, we also discovered a branch last week, and put men to open on its course, and it is opening good tribute ground. I have placed a pair of men to clear up a shaft 50 fms. west of Hollow's. This shaft, as cleared 3 1/2 ft. in; we find good stones of tin in clearing it. Our tribute department is without change to notice.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hosking, April 19: There is no change in the appearance of the lode in the adit end. The south tin lode has been cut through, and found to be 12 fms. wide, yielding some good work for tin; the depth sunk is 1 1/2 ft., and as the influx of water prevents our sinking deeper, I propose to cut in on the other side of the valley, and if it is found of the same character at this point it will be of far greater value, as an adit can be driven on its course.

SOUTHBRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, April 21: At Hitchins's engine-shaft, in the 95, we have cut into the lode 1 1/2 ft.; no north lode is yet reached; the lode is composed of spar, peach, munda, and stones of ore, looking promising. In the 86 west the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 86 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, munda, and a little ore occasionally. In the 62 west we are not through the cross-course yet. In Gilbert's rise in the back of the 60, on the south lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 50 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, munda, and occasionally good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 40 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore occasionally. In the 40, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, munda, and good stones of ore, promising for further improvement. In the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore occasionally. In shodding this week we did not see met water. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cook, April 16: The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking. No. 3 lode, in the 62 east, is small, containing spots of copper ore and munda. We are not through the branch of spar in the 62 cross-cut north; it is a very wet, hard, and troublesome, consequently our progress is slow, and has been for the last three weeks.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 18: The flat-roof shaft is down 7 fms. below the 78; the part of the lode sinking on is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of munda, intermixed with copper and tin ores. When the shaft is sunk deep enough for an 88 fm. level we intend to cross-cut north and south, to see the size of the lode at that point. The 78 is extended about 6 fms. west of the flat-roof shaft; the lode is yielding 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm. In the present end the ore part of the lode is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, with some spar and munda, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom—a very kindly lode. The 78 is extended east of the flat-roof shaft; the part of the lode we are driving is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm.; the 78 is extended south of the flat-roof shaft, and the 68 cross-cut is extended 3 1/2 fms. south of the flat-roof shaft. The deep adit level is extended 26 1/2 fathoms east of the cross-course, and as the lode has been unproductive so far as opened on, we are now driving west of the cross-course, to prove it in that direction. Throughout the mine the ground has been hitherto hard for exploring, but I am glad to see that in the lower levels it is changing its character, and becoming much more favourable. We calculate to sample on Wednesday, the 27th inst., about 50 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwinn, April 18: In the 105 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 1/2 tons per fm. The 94 produces good stones of copper ore, and seems to be a very good lode. In the 74, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 tons per fm. The 34 is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., value 4s. 6d. per fm. The 34 rise is worth 61. per fm. We are fixing the rods and pitwork with all speed, and hope to commence working on Wednesday next. We propose sinking a shaft on Rose lode, on its course, from surface to any depth which may be required, as we shall be in want of air on this lode; so soon as the lode is cut from the engine-shaft by a cross-cut, and as we suppose the lode is already drained, we think it time to recommend it to your notice. We will put on four men on setting-day, when we expect to sink for about 30s. per fm. for 10 fms. deep below the surface, which we would recommend being from 45 to 50 fms. west of the new engine-shaft.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, April 19: Nothing new since last report.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, April 19: In cross-cutting the western part of the adit we have opened two small copper lodes, each producing copper ore; the south lode is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and spots of yellow ore; the north lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, composed of munda and peach, with stones of black and yellow ore; as far as ascertained, each is underlying south. We shall continue to sink on the course of each of these lodes to ascertain more fully the underlay. At the new shaft, on the eastern lode, the lode is still large, becoming more settled, with occasional spots of lead. We have commenced driving in the 20, at Carpenter's shaft, and shall commence driving two cross-cuts—one in the 30, and another in the 40, in a day or two. The other parts of the mine are without any important change.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, April 13: I have this day been underground in these mines, and quite concur in the report of Capt. Ralph and the other agents of the 8th inst., and have only now to report a few general remarks.—The 144 west, on Trussell's lode, is improved, now worth 2 1/2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 144 east is the same as last reported, on the lode not having been taken down, but I am of opinion from the present appearances of the ground that when the lode is taken down it will quite equal our expectations. The winze sinking below the 124, on Field's lode, east of Quick's shaft, is improved, now worth 201. per fathom. The shaft at Trussell's copper lode is down 3 1/2 fathoms below the 144, and poor; this is easily accounted for by any person who will give that attention to it as would enable him to form an impression on the value. The shaft is sinking, and has been sunk in a dead piece of ground between two bunches of ore—the 144 east and 144 west, and which I have not the slightest hesitation in saying are two distinct bunches, and to work them properly the shaft is fortunately in the right place. We to-day took down part of the lode in the stopes left standing on the north side by the former workers in the bottom of the 144, east of Billings's, and found it to be the richest work for tin I ever saw; this added to the other part of the lode by the side of it, will make the whole value fully 901. per fathom. We have cut the lode in the 104 cross-cut, at Wheal Unity, which is producing stones of ore, but not to value. The water is down at Blosse Pool to the 140, and the pitmen to-day saw sufficient to inform me that the principal part of the water is coming from the west, thus confirming my report that Blosse Pool will raise the water at Billings's. We are in fork through the mine, and our various operations are being carried out in a very satisfactory manner, as a proof of which, notwithstanding our loss for November and December, 1858, we shall sell tin enough on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., with other credits, to pay the cost of the mine for November and December, 1858, and January and February, 1859, without in any way infringing on the next two months, and for March and April leave a profit to the shareholders.

ST. DAY UNITED.—At Trussell's north shaft, sinking below the 144, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and unproductive. In the 144 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 4 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 144 east no lode has been taken down for the last 8 fms.; we shall begin to take it down on Monday next, and from present appearances it will yield 5 1/2 tons per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 144 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 134 east the lode is 1 foot wide, but not so good as it has been, producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. At Billings's the lode in the 144, west of shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for tin, and more promising than for some time past. In the stope in the bottom of the 144, east of shaft, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 801. per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 144, east of shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 201. per fathom. In the 134 east, driving east of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for tin, and likely to improve shortly. The stope in the back of this level, east of shaft, is worth 251. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 124, on munda lode, is not so good as it has been; we think the shoot of ore is dipping east, and in order to prove this we intend to stope the eastern end of the winze, where the lode is worth 201. per fathom.—Field's lode, in the 124, west of shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 151. per fathom. In the 97, east of Cornish's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing 2 tons of good ore per fathom. In the 80 east, west of Singer's and Garby's, the lode is small and unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of Singer's and Garby's lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some ore, but not much to value. Singer's shaft is sunk 9 fathoms below the 80; when it is sunk to the 90 we shall begin at once to cross-cut south to cut Singer's lode, which is about 2 fathoms south from the shaft. We have intersected a lode in a cross-cut, south of Sims's, which is about 2 1/2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore; we shall begin to sink it in a few days, when we shall be better able to describe its character. There is no change to notice in any of our other operations. We intend to begin to sink Billings's shaft next week below the 144, where we expect to find a good course of tin. Our sale of tin on Wednesday next will be about 15 tons, at about 68s. per ton. I am glad to say that our prospects throughout this mine are very encouraging.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot: In the 226 level south we are making good progress in driving, the ground being more favourable than it has been since the commencement of this level from shaft, and we expect the lode when taken down to turn out well, as we have broken some splendid stones of lead from the lode for the last few days. The lode in the 215 south is improved since my last report, the lode being now 2 feet wide, and will produce 18 cwt. of silver per ton. The lode in this winze sinking in the 215, west of shaft, is 18 in. wide, and is looking well, the lode being 2 ft. wide, and will produce 20 cwt. of lead per fm. This looks well for the 226, as the end is only about 7 fathoms behind the winze. The stopes in the back of this level, four in number, are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 10 cwt.; No. 2, 11 cwt.; No. 3, 7 cwt.; and No. 4, 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 south is 3 1/2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and lead, of the latter yielding 15 cwt. per fm. We have five stopes working in back of the level which yield as follows:—No. 1, 18 cwt.; No. 2, 15 cwt.; No. 3, 14 cwt.; No. 4, 12 cwt.; and No. 5, 6 cwt. of lead per fm. We have now two stopes in the back of the 190 south, and the ground in the other having been taken away. No. 1 producing 6 cwt., and No. 2, 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The ground in the back of this level is getting short, but we shall soon commence stoping in the back of the 226, which will enable us to keep up our present returns. We shall sample on Thursday, the 21st, 60 tons of lead, about the same quality as the last parcel, which will be three days earlier than the last sampling.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, April 15: I have to-day set the stope west of Craig's rise, at 100s. per fm., for the month. We are going to put the wagon-road to the 24 fm. level, east of Providence shaft, and to cut up the bottom of the level under Craig's rise, to prove the north and south lodes at the junction. The mine is looking much the same. Our whim rope broke to-day; I send you the length, &c., for a new one.

TOLVADEN.—F. Gundry, April 20: An important discovery or improvement has occurred in this mine this week. In cross-cutting to the south, west of Gundry's shaft, we have driven 2 feet 9 inches into strong yellow sand, unlike any other description of ore hitherto seen in the mine; we are at present unable to say much about it; whether it is a new lode or a part of our present lode remains to be proved. All other parts of the mine just as when last reported.

TRETOIL AND MESSER UNITED.—R. Rich, April 20: The 24 is holed to the winze, and is now about beyond it; the ore part of the lode is 20 in. wide, black and grey ore, with a little more jack than we have hitherto seen, producing from 2 to 2 1/2 tons per fm.—a very promising lode. In the 17 the lode has made a splice; the leading part is making large again, and will yield 1 ton of black and grey ore per fm. There is no alteration in the deep adit west or in the cross-cut south. We calculate we have from 40 to 50 tons of ore broken from the discovery. Good progress is being made in cutting down Michael's shaft, and in all the other works.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, April 20: There is nothing new to advise you of since last report.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, S. Harper, April 19: Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, is without change to notice since last reported on; the ground is favourable for progress. In the 70, north of this shaft, the lode is large, composed of barytes, spar, with occasional stones of lead ore, but not to value; in this level east, on the cross-course, we have intersected the main lode south of the heave, but we have not opened sufficient to enable us to speak of its size and character. We shall push on here with all speed, and will duly advise you of any improvement that may occur. In the winze sinking below the 60, north of said shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of ore. The rise in the above level, north of shaft, is communicated with the 60, but we had to cross-cut to hole, the winze being sunk on a different part of the lode; the main or productive part is standing in the west side, and has not been seen for a considerable length in the 60. We shall now cross-cut to it, and extend the drive north in the right line. In the 60, south of Field's shaft, the lode is working big, composed of barytes and stones of ore—saving work. In the 50, south of said shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, with a mixture of lead ore throughout; the end is now passing through aldy ground, but looking at the bottom of the 40 we may expect soon to have a wider and more productive lode in this level. The 40, south of the above shaft, is idle for want of hands. At Bonville's shaft, sinking below the 60, the part of the lode being carried is 5 feet wide, worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 60, north of this shaft, the lode is from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; in this level, south of the shaft, we are now south to the junction of the first heave, and we calculate upon finding the main lode on the other side in driving east 4 ft. The winze sinking below the 50, north of same shaft, is going down slowly, the ground being hard; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 25 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the new pitches (late stopes) is much the same as for some time past. The pitches generally are yielding their usual quantities of ore.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, April 15: In the adit, driving east on Wheal Channer lode, rich stones of grey and yellow ore have been broken this week; in the present end the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, with a leader of ore about 4 in. wide on the north part. A very promising lode for the depth, only 10 fms. from surface.

Wheal Channer.—April 19: On the north lode, in the 124 west the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, good tribute ground. In the 94 east the lode continues 1 foot wide, producing 2 tons, worth 301. per fm.—Engine lode: In the 94 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, turning out 2 tons, and the 84 west produces 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 75 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, with stones of good ore, and likely to improve. The 65 west produces 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode is 3 feet wide.—South Lode: The 65 west produces stones of good ore. Wheal Channer Lode: No further improvement since reported on the 15th inst., as the men only commenced working yesterday. We cannot expect to raise much ore at this depth, only 10 fms. from surface. The lode varies from 2 1/2 to 4 ft. in width, composed of beautiful gossan, with large stones of rich grey and yellow ore.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, April 18: The cross-cut in the 125 is extended into the lode 33 feet 6 inches, and no appearance of the south wall at present; the character of the part now being cut into is just the same as in the past month—quartz, iron, and capel, with a little ore of rich quality; the present end is extremely ugly and wet, which materially impedes our progress. The ground in the 110 west is a little more compact at present, but it is equally congenial for ore, and the branches referred to in my previous reports are continuing to produce some good stones of grey ore. No lode has been taken down during the past week.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—H. Harvey, April 20: The winze sinking below the 40, south of the engine-shaft, is 8 ft. deep, and four men, at 25s. per fathom. The lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of this level on the western lode, north of the shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead and blende. The lode in the rise in the back of the 25, on the same lode, north of trial shaft, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing some good work for lead, blende, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the rise in the back of this level, on the quartz lode, is 6 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. There is nothing new in the tribute pitches to advise you of.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, April 19: The engine was put to work on Wednesday last. The sumpmen are clearing the shaft below the 50, putting in penthouses, and getting things in order to commence sinking. We expect to be prepared to set the shaft to sink, by nine men, on Thursday next. In the western part the winze sinking under the 60, and the 70 fm. level cross-cut, are progressing favourably.

WHEAL AMERY.—H. Harvey, April 20: I have been underground to-day, and since I came up I am informed they have cut small branch, containing lead and copper ore; I will see it, and advise you of it, as it merits notice.

WHEAL ANNIE (Gwiner).—J. Pauli, April 16: I was underground yesterday at Wheal Annie, and saw several branches of ore, some of which have a very kindly appearance; the main lode varies from 6 in. to 2 feet in width, and has a very kindly appearance, and from which I broke some stones of grey copper ore. I find that the former miners lost a great many levels in this mine, and in the last 6 fms. nearly as much as 2 ft., which I intend to take up before driving further. I find that the end approaches near to a cross-course, which has proved a very productive one at Rosewane United, and is only 10 fathoms beyond the present end; there is also, I understand, a kindly lode in the western end. In the shallow adit, east and west of our footy shaft, I broke two small lodes, one from the main lode and the other from the 71 east, which has been cut in driving on the course of the main lode. I have had the samples assayed by Captain Bawden, and am happy to say that the caunter lode produces 247 1/2 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. The other lode produces silver also, but in less quantity.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—R. Kendall, April 18: The 60, on the south lode, is looking well; it is 3 feet wide, worth 301. per fm. The lode in the 50, west of engine-shaft, is looking better; the branches are coming together, the south branch is very rich for copper; in 6 feet more driving I expect they will meet, and make a good run of ore. The stopes in back of this level are just the same as last reported, worth from 121. to 161. per fm. No. 1 winze sinking below the 40, west of Trevelyan's shaft, is looking well, worth 301. per fm. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 40, is worth 301. per fm. The stope in the back of this level is yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm. The 20, on the north lode, is without copper at present, but the ground is kindly to make black ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—John Gifford, April 19: The rise in the back of the 24, against Cond's appearance, is up 10 fms., and there remain 2 fathoms more to communicate to the 12, which I expect to complete by the end of this month. The shaftmen are cutting down the same from surface to adit, which will be done in about three weeks from now. We commenced dressing on Monday last, and hope to have the expected quantity as last reported—50 tons.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, April 16: South Lode: The lode at the sump-shaft is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and assumes a kindly appearance. The lode in the new winze continues large, worth 161. per fm. In the 71 east we are driving by the side of the lode, and the ground looks favourable for ore; the lode in the 71 west is smaller, and not so ore, but the ground is very much eased, and better progress is being made in driving. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 71 east continues worth about 101. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 61 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding saving work. We hope to communicate this winze with the 71 this month. The ground in the cross-cut continues much the same. In the 61 east the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide,

ment continues much the same as for some time past, and although two or three of the eastern ends have slightly fallen off in value, yet, on the whole, our prospects, particularly in the western part, have lately improved.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, April 21: The cross-cut at the 160 is extended east 13 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 150, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 25¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the 140 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm. In the 130 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15¢ per fm. In the 120 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12¢ per fm. In the 100 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14¢ per fm. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 110. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled yesterday a parcel of lead ore, computed 86 tons, for sale on the 27th inst.

WHEAL TEHDY.—J. Pope, April 20: In the 70 east, on the counter lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of soft spar, murex, and spotted with ore. In the 70 west the lode is 5 in. wide, at present unproductive. In the 60 fm. level east the lode is split in two branches, each about 4 in. wide, spotted with ore. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is 8 in. wide, producing ¼ ton of ore per fathom. In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—W. Byatt, W. Jenkin, T. Grenfell, April 21: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 ft. under the 152. In the 152, north of this shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8¢ per fm. In the 142 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm. In the 132, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, worth 7¢ per fm. In the 120, north of ditto, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8¢ per fm. South of Trellawny's shaft, it is 18 in. wide, worth 4¢ per fm. In the 142 south the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8¢ per fm.; in the same level north we are driving in kilns by the side of the lode. In the 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8¢ per fm. In the 107 north it is 3 feet wide, worth 4¢ per fathom. The stopes and pitches are much the same as when last reported. We sold on the 16th inst. 75 tons, computed, crop lead ore, to Messrs. Sims, Willems, and Co., at 25¢ 14¢ per ton.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, April 21: The summen are engaged cutting clister p/lat and bearer-holes in shaft at the 84. The lode in the 84 north is 3 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 74 north it is 4 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 64 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The winze partially sunk under this level is at present suspended until the end is driven under it. In the 54 north is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 44 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, April 16: In the 55 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the flat-roof shaft is small and unproductive, but in 2 or 3 fms. deeper we shall get in the run of ore ground in the 55 end. At the engine-shaft, the men are making favourable progress in preparing for fixing a plunger in the 20 fm. level.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, S. G. Truman, April 19: Since writing our report last week a bunch of very good rock has come in the 20 east, on the opposite part of the lode to that referred to in my last report; it is only partially laid open, but we have cut into it about 10 inches, and on Thursday this part of the lode will be taken down, when we believe we shall be able to report a further improvement. There is nothing else new in the mine.

—J. Hampton, April 21: The lode in the 20 fm. level east is larger than the end, and is still improving, being now worth full 10¢ per fm.; the ore part is from 1 foot to 15 inches wide, and increasing in size as the end advances.

SUEZ CANAL.—Every opportunity is eagerly seized by the supporters of this gigantic bubble to force it upon the attention of the public, and unfortunately the parties who are so energetic in propagating the puffs in its favour do not in all instances confine themselves to truth, and by this course are enabled to put forward more plausible arguments than truth would justify. For the information of British capitalists, it may be stated that, even supposing the Suez Canal scheme to prove as profitable as M. de Lesseps anticipates, it would be unjustifiable to hope for a return of more than 2 per cent. per annum on the capital invested; and taking the case of the case into consideration, 1 per cent. is a far more probable estimate. These remarks are not thoughtless puff forward, but are the result of mature deliberation, and if Englishmen suffer from speculating in an undertaking brought forward only to benefit a clique of designing foreigners they will, after having been so repeatedly cautioned by the English press, have themselves alone to thank for their misfortunes. To bona fide speculations, whether British or foreign, we shall be ever ready to give our support, but to those which appear in every respect likely to prove abortive we trust we shall never give countenance.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—The following is a summary of a statement given in a foreign scientific journal of the different lines where submarine telegraphs have been laid, up to the end of 1858, their length, and the date of their establishment:—

	Length in miles.
1850. England and France.....	22½
1852. England and Belgium.....	70½
England and Ireland.....	64
1853. England and Holland.....	107½
Ireland and Scotland.....	24½
1854. Italy and Corsica.....	64
Corsica and Sardinia.....	9½
Denmark (Great Belt).....	14½
Denmark (Little Belt).....	4½
1855. Denmark (Channel of the Sound).....	11½
Scotland (Firth of Forth).....	3½
Black Sea.....	37½
Solent (Isle of Wight).....	3
1856. Straits of Messina.....	4½
Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	74
Straits of Northumberland.....	9½
The Bosphorus.....	4½
Nova Scotia (Isthmus of Canso).....	1½
St. Petersburg and Constantinople.....	190½
1857. Sicily and Algeria.....	140½
1858. Bay of Valentia (Ireland) and that of Trinity (America).....	1827½
Total to 1858.....	2771½

MERCANTILE DISCOUNTING COMPANY.—Facility in the discount of bills is a matter of material consideration to the mercantile and trading community, while at the same time the discounters realise a good percentage. The channels at present in existence for this purpose are considered inadequate to the daily augmenting trade of the country; therefore, it is proposed to establish a company to afford additional facilities for this purpose, including trade bills, from which the directors anticipate that a dividend of 10 to 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital will be realised for the first year. The enterprise, to be called the Mercantile Discount Company, is proposed to be divided into 4000 shares of 50¢ each, of which 25¢ is to be paid-up, and thus possess a capital of 200,000¢. It is stated that about 1500 shares have already been applied for. Money on deposit will be received, upon which an interest will be allowed, the rate being regulated by the current interest given by similar establishments. Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of 5¢ per share, but in the event of no allotment being made the money will be returned free of charge.

PERCUSSION CARTRIDGES.—Some interesting experiments were made at Chatham by Capt. Norton for the purpose of putting to a practical test the efficiency of the percussion cartridge invented by him. Capt. Norton's object in this experiment was to show the ease by which pieces of rocks, stumps of trees, and other obstructions to the passage of a body of troops, could be removed. The stump of a tree having been selected, Capt. Norton had a hole bored half way down, across the grain, and near the most knotty part. One of the new percussion cartridges was then inserted in the hole, and rammed down with an iron bar. On the bar being struck with a plank of wood the cartridge exploded, splitting the tree into thousand fragments, demonstrating the value of these cartridges for engineering purposes.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending April 17 amounted to 10,878¢ 11s. 9d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending April 16, 68¢ 11s. 9d.; number of passengers, 16,461.

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* We shall give a SUPPLEMENT with next week's Journal, in which will be published Mr. J. Arthur Phillips' paper "On the Metallurgy of Lead," with the discussion thereon, at the Society of Arts—several miscellaneous papers and letters will also be inserted.

* With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Successful Mining Enterprise; The Iron Trade, and Mr. S. B. Rogers; How to Ensure Success in Mining—by Captain Charles Thomas; Colliery Machinery; Ventilation of Cornish Mines; Prevention of Accidents; Printing by Water-Power, &c., &c.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of April 2 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Heat-Conducting Power of Alloys; Colliery Operations in the Newcastle District—No. II.; The Mineral Wealth and Commerce of Ecuador and the Amazonian District; Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. XII.; St. Day United Mines; Plan of West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Consols Mining Setts; Ottoman Railway Company Meeting; New Zealand; Geological Society of London; Tin in Greenland, &c.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of March 26 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—North Country v. Welsh Steam Coal—The Admiralty Report; New Method of Purifying Coal; New Almaden Mining Company; Household Words—No. III.; Plan of the West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Great Consols Mining Setts; Spargo's New Map of Cornwall; Coal Miners' Grievances; Economic Life Assurance Society, &c., &c.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the MINING JOURNAL on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the MINING JOURNAL may be obtained at our office at FIVE O'CLOCK A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsmen in the metropolis with the morning papers.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, April 21, 1859.		
COPPER.	£ s. d.	Per lb.
Copper wire.....	0 1 2-0 1 2½	
ditto tubes.....	0 1 2½-0 1 3½	
Sheeting & bolts.....	0 1 0½	
Bottoms.....	0 1 1-0 1 1½	
Old (Exchange).....	0 0 11-	
Best selected.....	115 10 0-	
Tough cake.....	112 10 0-	
Tin.....	112 10 0-	
South American.....	105 0 0-107 0 0	
IRON.	Per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	7 5 0-	
ditto, to arrive.....	6 15 0-	
Nail rods.....	7 10 0-	
Stafford, in London.....	8 0 0-9 0 0	
Bars.....	8 5 0-9 10 0	
Hoops.....	9 0 0-9 15 0	
Sheets, single.....	9 10 0-10 10 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Wales.....	3 15 0-4 15 0	
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 10 0-5 5 0	
Bars, common, ditto.....	6 0 0-6 5 0	
ditto, railway ditto.....	6 5 0-6 10 0	
ditto, Swed. in London.....	13 10 0-16 0 0	
In stock to arrive.....	12 5 0-	
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 11 6-2 13 0	
ditto, in Tyne & Tees.....	2 14 0-2 15 0	
ditto, forged.....	3 17 6-	
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	2 10 0-3 12 6	
Welsh Forge Pig.....	- - -	
LEAD.		
English Pig.....	22 15 0-23 0 0	
ditto sheet.....	23 10 0-23 15 0	
ditto rod.....	24 0 0-	
ditto white.....	30 0 0-	
ditto patent shot.....	26 0 0-	
Spanish.....	22 5 0-22 10 0	
American.....	none.	
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
BRASS.	Per lb.	
Sheets.....	10½d.-11½d.	
Wire.....	11d. -	
Tubes.....	13½d.-14d.	
FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.	
Swedish, in kegs (rolled).....	18 10 0-	
(hammered).....	20 10 0-	
ditto, in faggots.....	21 10 0-22 0 0	
English, Spring.....	18 0 0-23 0 0	
QUICKSILVER.....	7 0 0 p. bottle	
SPELTEN.	Per Ton.	
Foreign.....	21 15 0-22 0 0	
To arrive.....	22 0 0-	
ZINC.		
In sheets.....	28 0 0-	
TIN.		
English, blocks.....	129 0 0-	
ditto, Bars (in barrels).....	130 0 0-	
ditto, Refined.....	137 0 0-	
Banca.....	135 0 0-	
Straits.....	133 0 0-	
TIN-PLATES.		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. box.....	1 12 6-1 13 6	
IX Ditto 1st quality.....	1 18 6-1 19 6	
IC Ditto 2d quality.....	1 10 6-1 11 0	
IX Ditto 2d quality.....	1 16 6-1 17 0	
IC Coke.....	1 6 6-1 6 6	
IX Ditto.....	1 12 6-1 12 6	
Canada plates.....	p. ton 13 0-13 5 0	
In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing.....	p. lb. 10½d.	
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.....	p. cwt. 2 2 0	
Indian Charcoal Pigs.....	- - - 7 10 0	
In London.....	- - -	

REMARKS.—In metals scarcely any change has taken place, and the market keeps tolerably steady, at former quotations.

COPPER.—Another advance in the standard has imparted greater confidence to buyers, and prices are not looked upon with such distrust as they were two or three weeks since; nevertheless, the demand is still of a very limited character, especially for shipment to the East. The rise in the price of common ore is principally owing to its scarcity. The next sale of ores at Swansea takes place on May 3, and should the standard go much higher there will probably be an alteration in fixed rates.

IRON.—Although we cannot report a general improvement, yet there have been some good orders given out, which will enable sellers to uphold prices with greater firmness. Welsh bars in Liverpool, of good quality, are selling at 6½. 10s. to 6½. 12s. 6d., and in London 6½. 15s. to 7½. per ton. Staffordshire, of fair ordinary quality, 8½. f.o.b. in London; best description of bars at 8½. 5s. to 8½. 15s. per ton. Swedes bars continue very dull; for arrival good specifications are offering at 12½. 5s., ex ship; Scotch pigs have been quoted at 5½. to 5½. 6d., m.n., cash, market closing sellers at the latter price.

LEAD.—No change is made in quotations, but sellers will slightly concede for orders of any magnitude.

SPELTEN.—Importers are firm, and have mostly declined contracts under 22½; several lots lately have arrived, which were bought some time previous for arrival, and have rather pressed upon the market, and a few sales have been made at 21½. 10s. As soon as most of these parcels are cleared off, and providing the market in Hamburg is sustained, higher prices will doubtless be required.

TIN.—There is a fair business doing in English at last week's rates. Foreign has been neglected, and prices nominal. Banca about 135½; Straits, 132½. to 132½. 10s.; but the market remains in that uncertain state that the least enquiry would at once influence holders to keep aloof, and, consequently, prices must be considered nominal.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers of best brands require 27s. to 28s. for IC coke, and 33s. 6d. to 34s. for IC charcoal. Inferior kinds may be purchased slightly under these quotations.

STEEL.—English is quiet. Swedes in demand, at lower rates. QUICKSILVER remains at 7½. per bottle.

GLASGOW, APRIL 21.—Our pig-iron market has remained very steady during the last week at about 5½. 6d. per ton, cash, for warrants. There has not been much business done, and although shipments were most unusually heavy, this did not induce any buying, operators feeling more inclined to wait the issue of political matters. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 55s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 6d.—Shipments: Foreign, 6228 tons; coastwise, 11,453 tons = 17,681 tons, against 11,100 tons last year.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.—Our metal market, during the past week, has shown no symptoms of improvement in any respect. The demand for export is uniformly very limited, whilst for home consumption it is restricted to immediate requirements, and prices decidedly favour buyers. In Scotch pig-iron there has been no movement, and prices are as quoted in our last report. The shipments are large, being 17,681 tons, against 11,100 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The tendency of the market is rather downward than otherwise. A moderately fair business is reported in tin, both English and foreign, at current rates, and the late advance in the former is freely paid. Tin-plates are in easy demand, but higher prices are asked in some quarters. Current quotations are fairly maintained. In copper there is nothing new to report; prices remain unchanged. For lead lower prices have been accepted, and, on the whole, the tone of the market continues weak. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6½. 12s. 6d. to 7½. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129½. per ton; common bar, 130½; refined block, 137½.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 6d. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23½. 10s. per ton; English pig, 22½. 10s.—Copper: Cask and tile, 112½. 10s. per ton; best selected, 115½. 10s.; sheeting and bolt, 1s. 0½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered 30½. to 40½. per ton; spring, 18½. to 24½; cast and shear, 50½. to 60½. per ton.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6.—The metal market continues without animation. Scotch pig-iron is quiet, and prices are unchanged; a few sales have been effected at \$28 for six months. English bars are selling slowly at previous rates. One transaction of 25 tons of refined ingot copper from Lake Superior has taken place at 24½c., four months, and 25 tons of Balmore cake

realised 23½c. to 24c., cash. New sheathing and yellow metal remain unchanged. The business in pig-tin has been extremely limited, the sole public transaction being about 500 slabs Straits, to arrive.

The near approach of the Easter holidays, with the absorbing interest attached to the elections, has affected business to some extent, and we cannot report upon any very large amount of transactions since our last. Some of the dividend mines have been in good request, and are quoted higher, but speculative business has been more quiet. Tin mines are in favour, owing to the rising price of that metal, and Wheal Margaret shares, after an increasing demand, leave off at 76 to 78. Providence Mines also firm, at 94 to 96. East Russell, after receding to 9, 9½, became more in request, and reached 10; a large business altogether has been done in them, and they leave off at 9 to 9½. West Caradon shares have been in considerable request, and leave off at 85 to 87½. East Basset have been flatter, and leave off at 220 to 225; the sampling this time is 180 tons, the largest yet made in quantity. Wheal Basset shares remain about the same, at 190 to 200. South Basset flat again, at 13 to 14. North Frances in request at 9, but great difficulty in getting shares, though several holders loudly complain of the heavy calls made at the meeting on the 4th inst., which is considered most unjust to those who may have to sell a few shares to meet it. We have always thought the Cost-book System intended to provide it. At general meetings funds sufficient to pay off existing liabilities, and the estimated costs for two months in advance; but here, with a mine spending 200¢ per month (Feb. cost stated at 160¢ 15s. 8d.), and with the total amount of liabilities, which seem to consist entirely of an "outstanding claim for legal costs" of 234¢ 15s. 3d., a call of 2500¢ is made; whereas, taking the future cost even at 300¢ per month, a call of half the amount would have been more than sufficient. At Calvadnack meeting, the accounts showed 76¢ 17s. 2d. in favour of the company. Great Metallack, 3 to 3½; Wheal Unity, 4 to 5. Hingston Down Consols have receded to 4½, 4½; the 100 is now valued at 20¢ per fm.; the 110, 25¢ per fm.; and another part of the mine improved to 20¢ per fm. Trefoil and Messer, 2½ to 2½. Huntingdon Tin Mine, 1 to 1½. Crelake, 3½ to 3½, and the prospects highly spoken of. Camborne Vein shares have been more freely offered, at 18s. to 19s. Wheal Trellawny have been very firm, at 32½ to 35, in expectation of a good dividend on Monday. Wheal Mary Ann, 49 to 50. Wheal Grenville shares remain quiet, at 4 to 4½; the report this week is not quite so good as regards the shaft, but no important change. Alfred Consols have been more enquired after, at 6½ to 7½; at the meeting, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. Bryntail, 5 to 5½; Carn Brea, 70 to 75; Cook's Kitchen, 5 to 6. Copper Hill shares have advanced to 130, 140, and in request; the mine is looking better, a lode having been intersected south of Padden's of a very promising character. Drake Walls, 1½ to 1½, and enquired for; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 7½ to 80; Hawkmoor, 1½ to 1½, and in demand; Herodfoot, 8½ to 9, and few sellers to be met with; Lady Bertha, 20s. to 21s.; Wheal Margery, 11½ to 12½; North Crofty flatter, at 8½ to 9. North Downs, 5½ to 5½; a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made at the meeting. North Miners, 4½ to 5; North Robert, 3 to 3½. North Roskear rose from 23 to 26, and a good demand for them, but they leave off flatter at 23½ to 24½. Pedn-ar-drea, 2½ to 2½; Pendeen, 7 to 7½; Rosewarne United, 5½ to 60; Sortridge Consols, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; South Caradon, 240 to 250, and a good business done; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 18s. to 20s.; South Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; South Frances, 200 to 205; South Tolgus, 75 to 77½; St. Day United, 26s. to 28s. Stray Park have been rather flat, owing to the delay in cutting the lode in the 140, which has been daily looked for; they leave off 13 to 14. Tamar Consols, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; Tincroft, 4½ to 4½; Tolcarne, 15s. to 16s.; Tolvadon not so firm at 8½ to 8½. Treweatha have again fluctuated, and leave off 19s. to 21s. Vale of Towyn, 10s. to 11s. West Damsel shares have advanced to 80, 85; the lode in the shaft is looking well, yielding about 7 tons per fm. West Frances, 11 to 13; West Seton, 400 to 410; West Stray Park, 5½ to 6; here the lode has improved in the shaft. Wheal Edward, 2½ to 3; Wheal Ludcot, 3 to 3½; Wheal Seton in request at 150 to 160; Wheal Wrey, 3½ to 3½; Great South Tolgus, 13 to 14; at the meeting a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. East Trefusis, 5 to 5½; a call of 10s. per share has been made here. Crownlun, 30s., and prospects very favourably reported upon. North Grambler, 4½ to 5, and mine looking better. Bedford, 7½ to 7½; Marke Valley, 2 to 2½; Rosewarne and Herland, 13 to 14; St. Ives Consols, 90 to 100; United Mines, 120 to 140; Wheal Buller, 120 to 130; Great Wheal Alfred, 2½ to 3; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. Wheal Sydney, 22s. 6d. to 25s., and in request. Old Tolgus United, 25 to 27½; Wheal Grylls, 5½ to 6.

Business in Mining Shares at the Stock Exchange has been very quiet throughout the week, and there is nothing special to record, either as respects British, colonial, or foreign shares. The prices at which transactions were effected in British Mining Shares were:—East Wheal Russell, 9½, 9½, 9½, 9½, 9½, 9½, 9½, 9½; Margaret, 74; West Basset, 23½; Wheal Basset, 200; South Wheal Frances, 202½. Business in Colonial Mining Shares was confined to—North Rhine, 1; Bon Accord, 4; and Australian at 4. In Foreign Shares, St. John del Rey were recorded at 12½; Mariquita, 4 to 4½; Cobre, 38, 37½. Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares have been but slightly dealt in "outside" during the week, these stocks generally having a downward tendency. Australian, 11s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.; St. John del Rey, 12½ to 12½; Mariquita, 15s. to 16s. 3d.; North Rhine, 1; Cobre enquired for at 37½; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½; Worthling, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; Bon Accord, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.; Fortuna, 1½ to 1½. The Central American original shares, 3½ to 3½. The shares of the Devon Kapunda Mining Company have been quoted during the week at ¼ to ½ premium, and those of the Oakmoor and Stanton Mine at ¼ to ½ premium.

In the COAL MARKET, during the week, there has been rather more business doing. On Monday a large number of ships (98) were at market, but a fair clearance was effected at about previous rates. Of the 98 ships 35 were sold, 33 went to supply gas contracts, and 30 remained on hand at the end of the day. On Wednesday there was a moderate demand, and for Hartleys an advance of 3d. was in some instances obtained. There were 71 ships at market, of which 38 were sold, 24 went to supply gas contracts, and 9 remained on hand. Yesterday there was no market.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH COAL IN MARCH.—From the monthly statistics of the British coal trade, issued yesterday (Thursday) by Messrs. W. and H. Laird, of Liverpool, it appears that 1,079,069 tons of coal were exported in March last—from the Scotch ports, 20,875 tons; from the Severn ports, 116,309 tons; from Liverpool, 26,476 tons; from the Yorkshire ports, 17,263 tons; from the Northern ports, 236,540 tons. As compared with the exports in March, 1858, the last month shows an increase of 106,847.

COAL CONTRACT.—The Admiralty will contract for the supply of South Wales coal at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for 12 months, on May 10.

In Chemicals, the business doing has been limited, and prices are not so firm. Antimony ore has been sold at 18s. to 20s. per cwt., which is fully 10 per cent. below the prices realised in the corresponding week of last year. Crude is quoted 45s.; regulus, 50s.; and French star, 50s. Corn emery is worth 25s. to 28s.; flour, 12s. to 13s. On Thursday, Messrs. Lewis, Peat, and Co

an average produce of 20, and sold at an average standard of 1094. 2s. 6d. = 212 15s. per ton of ore.—On May 3, 1858 tons of ore of the following descriptions will be sold:—Cobre, Wheal Maria, Great Barrier, Estrella, Knockmahon, Namaqua, Spanish, San Felipe, Rivero, Chambers Mine, Aquiles, San Blas, Copper Slag, Australian, California, Bampfyde, Bilbao.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4359 tons of ore were sold, realising 25,710. 13s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1464. 2s.; average produce, 5 1/2; average price per ton, 5s. 17s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 258 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
March 24	3162	1462	5 1/2	5s. 6d.	238 14
31	4464	1510	7	7 0	100 3
April 7	4396	1441	6 1/2	6 0	99 4
21	4359	146	5 1/2	5 17 6	99 13

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1/2. 2s. 9d., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 5d. Compared with the corresponding sale last month the advance has been in the standard 2 1/2. 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d.

Messrs. Hastings, Andrew, and Co., Liverpool, sampled, on Wednesday, 22 tons of copper ore, ex *Amanda*, from Marseilles; and 28 tons ditto, ex *Mupah*, from Leghorn. Tenders will be received on May 9.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on April 11, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 12637. 1s. 9d.; copper ore sold (less dues), 2211. 15s. 8d.; tin sold (less dues), 286. 2s. 1d.; sundries, 21. 3s. 9d.; = 2768. 3s. 3d.—Mine cost, Jan. 1858; ditto Feb., 1858; = 5s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 3921. 16s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 18667. 1s. 10d. A dividend of 5941. (3s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 12721. 1s. 10d. carried to the credit of next account.

At the Botallack Mine meeting, on April 19, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 20637. 1s. 8d.; copper ore sold (less dues), 537. 17s. 5d.; tin sold (less dues), 484. 11s. 8d.; = 20377. 9s. 2d.—Mine cost, Jan. 1858; ditto Feb., 1858; = 5s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 4232. 0s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 20377. 9s. 2d. There was a profit of 5741. 7s. 10d. A dividend of 5902. (2s. 10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 21371. 9s. 6d. carried to the credit of next account. Captains N. Hocking, H. Boyne, and J. Rowe reported that the mine had improved since last account.

At Great South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23377. 1s. 8d.; stores sold, 17s. 4d.; copper sold, Jan. 1858, 15s. 9d.; tin sold, Jan. 1858, 16s. 4d.; = 32s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 1904. = 5011. 16s. 2d.—Dividend, Feb. 1858; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., Jan. 1858, 812. 16s. 9d.; royalty, 6521. 7s. 6d.; = 14633. 18s. 4d.; advance on tribute, 1004. = 15637. 18s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 15171. 7s. 11d. Ore bills, due May 19 and June 7, 4666. 6s. 8d. A dividend of 15097. (3s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1117. 1s. 11d. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. John Daw reported that the chief feature in the mine, as compared with that of two months since, were the improvement in the 70 ft. level, the 80 ft. level was 25 fathoms, and the 60 ft. level 15 fathoms behind the 70 ft. level. Improvement was expected at each of these points as ground was opened. A lode had been discovered in the 70 cross-cut, but some time must elapse before anything satisfactory could be reported thereon.

At Great Wheal Alfred meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Dec. to Feb., 3103. 8s. 10d.; doctor's pencil and ink money, 301. 18s.; sundries, 19. 2s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 13187. 7s. 1d.; = 4127. 13s. 2d.—Balance, 1497. 7s. 1d.; ore sold (less dues), 1067. 5s. 9d.; = 3092. 7s. 8d.; leaving debit balance, 12357. 8s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was resolved that an application be made to the lords requesting them to give up the mine from this date, during pleasure. The committee were requested to appoint one or more competent agents to inspect the mine, and report its present state and prospects, value of reserves, &c., and suggest such measures and future proceedings as they may deem most requisite. Proceedings against shareholders in arrears of call will be taken unless the same be paid within fourteen days. Capt. M. W. Nicholls, W. Bugholes, and W. Arthur reported that they had resumed sinking the new shaft on Wheal Mary. The tribute pit was producing a fair quantity of copper ore.

At the North Downs Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 239. 8s. 10d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report was considered satisfactory, and the prospects good.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on April 13, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 291. 5s. 6d.; mine cost, Jan. and Feb., 1782. 15s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 239. 11s. 11d.; = 2121. 12s. 7s. 4d.—Copper and tin, 2448. 16s. 1d.; = 4569. 18s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 12357. 8s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. N. Vivian reported that there was very little improvement, or otherwise. The report was considered satisfactory, and the prospects good.

At Wheal Union meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 71. 8s. 3d.

At New Treleigh Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a very encouraging report was read from the agent, by which it appeared that the hard ground at the engine shaft was wearing out, and the lode opening again, now 100 ft. per ft., with every indication of its resuming its former productive character; the returns have been gradually increasing, and will, no doubt, in a short time meet the costs of the mine. The sale, for three months, was on March 24, of 54 tons. They have now dressed and untraced 30 tons of copper ore and 5 tons of blende, worth together about 1857. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At the Devon and Courtenay meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Nicholls in the chair), the balance in favour of the mine was 171. 15s. A call of 6d. per share was made, the smallest ever made. The samplings are increasing.

At Caladnack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 161. 17s. 2d.

At Great Sheba Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 47. 4s. 2d., although it was alleged there was a balance against shareholders of 4000. of 3000. as the 3567. had not been received from Mrs. Balfour for the consols and copper ore delivered as therein stated, but included 3000. borrowed. After the discussion, an arrangement was effected with regard to the difference between the company and Mrs. Balfour, who will not only avoid litigation but an end to the payment that had existed with that lady. Shareholders are anxious that a special general meeting shall be held for the purpose of considering the pending Chancery proceedings, and to decide upon steps to be taken with regard thereto.

At Wheal Trefusis meeting, on April 12, the accounts showed a debit balance of 649. 8s. 2d. A call of 11. 5s. per share was made.

At East Trefusis meeting, a call of 10s. per share was made.

At the Huntingdon Tin Mine meeting, on Monday, resolutions were passed appointing Mr. S. G. Gregg the pursuer, and Captain Edwards inspecting and managing agent: 5000. was paid into the City Bank to the credit of the committee, and a further sum of 5000. provided, to be paid in as soon as required. The reports of the meeting agents, representing the lode worth in the 10 and 20 ft. levels from 400. to 600. ft. m., were read. Capt. Edwards having reported that the lode is likely to be still in depth, it was resolved that all possible energy be used to sink the shaft to the bottom of the lode before the meeting, it appears that tin ground already laid open to five feet, and the lode is of a large and valuable mine. The reports state that ample power is available for every purpose. The stones of tin produced at the meeting were broken from the 20. or bottom level of the mine, by one of the inspecting agents, and created considerable discussion. The size and quality of these surprised those present, whose experience in tin mining is of long standing; and on producing the assay of Mrs. Mitchell and Richard of portions of the samples sent by the pursuer, the worth was pronounced from 400. to 500. per ton without dressing. It is expected that the lode will have to be made upon the shareholders, as the mines are free from debt, and are 10000. cash in hand, and much available tin ore for immediate sales, as soon as new dressing machinery is completed, which is in a forward state.

The Castletown Copper Mining Company have called a meeting for May next, to propose a resolution for a voluntary winding-up.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that inquiry after mining stock is only languid, but a better tone is anticipated. Craven is 6d. to 7d.; Hebden Moor, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; Merrifield, 6s. to 5s.; Wensleydale, 6d. to 5d.; Yorkshire, par to 1s. prem. With reference to the Yorkshire mines, mentioned in our last report, there seems to be no material change to mention. They appear to be progressing favourably, and will, we have no doubt, in a short time, admit of good reports. The spirit for mining in this neighbourhood is evidently on the increase, as some new sets have been brought out, and others are being acquired after the war question be brought to an amicable conclusion, we shall find this kind of property augment in value, as well as in the estimation of the public generally.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The advices by the last mail from Adelaide of great intelligence of great discoveries of copper deposits in the northern districts of South Australia. Samples of native copper, malachite, and other ore, of extraordinary richness, had been received at Adelaide, and are about to be shipped to London, from the newly-opened mines of the Chambers, North Rhine, and Appelina.

COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—From recent advices, we learn that Dr. Schuster, the Geologist to the Austrian Scientific Expedition, has completed his survey of the Auckland coal beds. The coal, it appears, does belong to the old carboniferous formation, but to that of a tertiary—probably Miocene—age. With regard to its quality, it belongs to the best of brown coal, the so-called Glanz-Kohle, with conchoidal fracture. A more exact determination of the geological age of the coal, and, at the same time, afford an opportunity of making a comparison with similar coal formations in Europe. The practical quality of the coal for steam purposes, and producing gas, can only be proved by experiments. This purpose a chemical analysis of the coal will be made at the laboratory of the Imperial Geological Institution in Vienna, from the specimens collected at the different localities, and its results duly reported to the Government of New Zealand. The iron pyrites in the coal does not occur in a quantity as to lessen materially its value. There can be no doubt the province of Auckland is rich in the possession of abundance of workable coal, which will prove of the greatest importance both for

steam and manufacturing purposes. The average thickness of the seam, at present discovered, may be estimated at about 6 feet. The field, now known as the Drury and Hunua, is thought to be but part of a large basin of tertiary formation, extending over a considerable portion of Auckland.

THE "GOVERNOR" SAFETY HOIST.—Mr. Fothergill read a paper on this invention, which was fully described in the *Mining Journal* a few weeks since, before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and in the course of the discussion which followed he stated that the hoist had already been the means of preventing serious accidents, particularly from too great speed of descent of the hoist. In large warehouses, hoists were liable to accident from being overloaded, by too many men getting on the hoist thoughtlessly, or putting on too heavy a load of goods and several men getting off besides. This was one of the principal sources of accident, the balance weight being overpowered, and the motion unduly accelerated, so that the hoist ran down much faster than intended; but with the contrivance now described the moment this occurred the governor balls flying out with the increase of velocity lifted up the latch and stopped the descent of the hoist, by the powerful grip of the eccentric jamming themselves against the guides. The whole apparatus was simple, not liable to derangement, and not expensive, costing not more than 25s. altogether for application to any hoist. By means of the small cord connected with the winding rope, if the rope broke the spring to which the cord was attached instantly released the latch and set free the break cam, stopping the hoist directly; so that in either contingency of the breakage of the rope or the too rapid descent of the hoist, the same apparatus was instantly thrown into action, and completely prevented the further descent of the hoist.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SULPHURIC ACIDS AND BLEACHING POWDERS.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF SECURING MINES OR ORES OF SULPHUR, COPPER, AND MANGANESE, can obtain every information by writing to "F. L.", care of Palmer and Sutton, 31, Crutched Friars, E.C. 3.

TO COPPER SMELTERS.—WANTED, A PERSON THOROUGHLY AND PRACTICALLY ACQUAINTED WITH COPPER SMELTING, as SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS IN GERMANY.—Applications, with testimonials as to efficiency, steadiness, &c., and stating salary required, to be addressed to Box W. 21, Post-office, Liverpool.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, by an experienced and energetic man, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER and CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, or CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER. He is a first-rate accountant and correspondent, has some knowledge of mining operations, and can give the highest testimonials and security, if required.—Address, "S.", care of Mr. J. Chadwick, 2, Little Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERRECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y. Z.", care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, AN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF "MERCHANTS" and STEEL IRON, for Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The advertiser has for the last fifteen years been connected with ironworks, and accustomed to call upon all large consumers of both the above irons, consequently known to them, and if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders.—Address, "O. F. S.", Post-office, Sheffield.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, TWELVE-SIXTEENTHS of an excellent IRON MINE, situated at Llanegwyl, Carnarvonshire, held upon lease, seven years of which is unexpired. To persons who have a knowledge of the trade, with sufficient capital, the above will offer an opportunity which is seldom to be met with. The owners, who are engaged in a different line of business, will refuse no reasonable offer.—Address, Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, 1, Queen's-road, Dalston, London, N.E.; or Mr. W. N. JENKINS, Pwllhel, Carnarvonshire, who will show the mine.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO RENT, or PURCHASE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF HALVANS, or REFUSE ORE, from silver-lead, tin, or copper mines. Any one having the above description of ore, or can give information where such can be procured, either in England, Wales, or Ireland, in a sufficient quantity to make it worth the notice of the advertiser to erect machinery, &c., for dressing the same, will please communicate immediately their terms and full particulars to "J. H.", College-hill Cottage, Jersey.

TO CAPITALISTS DESIROUS OF A SAFE INVESTMENT.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the valuable and extensive COAL and CULM MINES of DROMINAGH, situated within six miles of the Kanturk and Millstreet stations of the Kilkenny Junction Railway, in the barony of Duhallow and county of Cork. The culm, for which there is a very great demand, is of the most superior quality, and its supply is more than sufficient to last for centuries. Labour is abundant and cheap, and a highly profitable and remunerative trade may be carried on at a moderate outlay.—Particulars as to terms and title may be obtained by application to DENIS MCCARTHY, Esq., Rathroe, Millstreet; or MICHAEL CALLAGHAN, solicitor, 7, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin, and 62, Grand Parade, Cork.

TO LET, for a long term of years, the COAL under TWO HUNDRED ACRES and upwards of LAND, situated near the South Wales Railway, about three miles west of Swansea. This coal is of the best bituminous quality, and admirably adapted for house and manufacturing purposes. The veins lie nearly flat. One pit of a moderate depth would intersect them all. They consist of:—

1.—The 4 ft. vein, workable contents	96,000 weys.
2.—The 5 ft. " "	119,000 "
3.—The 6 ft. " "	140,000 "
4.—The 3 ft. " "	71,000 "

Any quantity of the surface land may be had for manufacturing purposes, at a moderate rent.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD THOMAS, Lansaniet Vicarage; or Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, 1, Myddel-street, Swansea.

WANTED, A RESIDENT AGENT IN SOUTH WALES and STAFFORDSHIRE, to PROCURE ORDERS for NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE of excellent quality.—Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z.", Post-office, Northampton.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.—WANTED, A PARTNER who can command about £10,000, to JOIN in WORKING VALUABLE COAL and IRON MINES in STAFFORDSHIRE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN F. THORNTON, solicitor, 45, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.

COLLIERY AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN of practical experience IS DESIROUS OF MEETING with a SITUATION as COLLIERY AGENT. Good references will be given.—Address, "A. B.", Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN MINES.—A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED with the MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN MINES, and who is well acquainted with the French, German, and Spanish languages, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT at home or abroad. Unexceptionable City references. A liberal remuneration will be given to any one through whose means a suitable appointment is obtained.—Address, "L. Z.", Post-office, No. 3, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

GREAT WILDBERG MINING SHARES.—NO REASONABLE OFFER will be REFUSED for ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY of them. Apply to Mr. ESTACE, London-street, Reading, Berks.

MANGANESE ORE of all current percentages, and first quality, in large lots, ON SALE.—Apply, post paid, to FERDINAND GIEBER, Esq., Cologne, Prussia.

HALVANS, OR REFUSE ORE.—The ADVERTISER DESIRES RENT or PURCHASE HALVANS, or REFUSE ORE, from silver-lead, tin, or copper mines, in England, Wales, or Ireland. As machinery, &c., must be erected for dressing the substances, a large quantity will alone be considered worth of attention.—Address, with terms and full particulars, to "J. A. R.", No. 3, Gloucester-terrace, Caunter Hill, New Cross, London, S.E.

BLEND FOR SALE.—NOW READY, at GREAT RETAIL LACK MINE, Perranzabuloe, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of RICH BLEND.—Samples, with particulars, forwarded on application to W. G. POWING, Mining Offices, Truro.—April 20, 1859.

FOR SALE, A 24 in. DROUGHT ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 in. the shaft, with 9 tons boiler, at Wheal Kenegilly Mine, in Breage. A 41 in. DROUGHT ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft, with 11 tons boiler, at Wheal Gillman Mine, in St. Erth.—For further particulars, apply to R. R. MICHELL, Esq., Marazion.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUSELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-land, London.

LEAD ORES.				
Sold on the 13th April.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
Nether Heath	8	£13 5 0	W. J. Cookson & Co. ditto	
ditto	5	10 15 0	ditto	
Sold on the 16th April.				
Llanfrynach	40	13 3 0	Sims, Williams, & Co. ditto	
Trelawny	75	25 14 0	ditto	
Sold on the 18th April.				
Foxdale	100	15 7 6	A. Courage & Co. ditto	
Cefn Brynno	62	14 0 0	Sims, Williams, & Co. ditto	
East Darn	40	15 10 0	ditto	
Godman	40	17 16 0	ditto	
ditto	12	18 15 0	ditto	
Cwm Erfu	40	17 8 6	ditto	
Sold on the 19th April.				
Newtownards	28 1/2	13 6 6	Adam Eytton.	
Abbey Consols	25	12 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
Sold on the 20th April.				
Wheal Exmouth	60	12 18 0	Sims, Williams, & Co. ditto	
ditto	60	9 6 0	ditto	
Wheal Frank Mills	82	10 15 0	ditto	

BLACK TIN.				
Sold on the 4th April.				
Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.	
Boscawell	2 1/2	£270 0 0	£184 2 6—Bolithe & Co.	
ditto	0 9 3 15	50 0 0	14 16 6—ditto	
ditto	2 9 1 5	71 10 0	176 10 0—ditto	
ditto	0 11 2 24	34 0 0	19 18 0—ditto	

Sold on the 13th April.				
Drake Walls	12 0 0 0	83 0 0	996 0 0—N. Anthony, &c.	
ditto	13 0 0 0	72 10 0	942 10 0—Daubuz, Calenick.	
New Wheel Vor.	2 17 3 25	77 12 6	725 0 0—Bolithe & Co.	

COPPER ORES. Sampled March 30, and sold at Swansea April 19.

Mines.				Mines.			
Tons.	Produce.	Price.		Tons.	Produce.	Price.	
Farys	149	5	£4 11 0	Cobre	28	13 1/2	£13 2 0
ditto	140	4 1/2	4 11 0	Namaqua V.S.	48	16 1/2	17 1 6
ditto	131	5	4 11 0	ditto	19	16 1/2	16 3 6
ditto	124	4 1/2	4 7 0	Glasson	55	6 1/2	6 8 6
ditto	114	5 1/2	4 14 6	ditto	19	10 1/2	5 14 6
ditto	112	5	4 13 0	Austral. Reg.	42	26 1/2	67 11 6
Knockmahon	66	11 1/2	11 12 6	French Slag	28	5	0 5 6
ditto	65	11	11 6 6	ditto	15	5	0 5 6
ditto	33	11	11 7 6	Bampfyde	17	10 1/2	10 11 0
ditto	93	10 1/2	10 7 0	ditto	19	11 1/2	12 4 0
Berehaven	116	10 1/2	10 4 6	Ballinore	13	5 1/2	5 12 6
ditto	67	10 1/2	10 0 0	Gurtnadune	8	13 1/2	12 12 0
English Slag	93	2 1/2	2 0 0	Spanish ores	6	3 1/2	1 15 0
Laxey	40	3 1/2	3 0 0	ditto	2	40 1/2	42 0 0
Laxey	118	6 1/2	7 10 0	Burra	4	20 1/2	20 15 6
Cobre	48	20 1/2	21 11 0	Burra	4	20 1/2	20 15 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Parys	770	£2513	2	6	Australian Reg.	42	£2418	3	0
Knockmahon	257	2841	6	0	French Slag	41	11	5	6
Berehaven	183	1856	2	0	Bampfyde	27	301	7	0
English Slag	133	266	0	0	Ballinore	21	151	14	6
Laxey	118	923	7	0	Gurtnadune	19	106	17	0
Cobfz	73	1363	2	0	Sundries	8	100	16	0
Namaqua	65	1075	14	0	Spanish ores	8	94	10	0
Glasson	65	410	12	6	Burra Burra	4	83	2	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
Tons.	Amount.		
Copper Mines' Company	51 1/2	£748 15 3	
Freeman and Co.	4	83 2 0	
P. Grenfell and Sons	299	2845 11 6	
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	441 1/2	3071 15 10	
Vivian and Sons	421	2307 3 4	
Mines Royal Company	22 1/2	384 3 0	
Mason and Elkington	59 5 1/2	119 13 4	
F. Bankart	157	2889 13 6	
Briton Ferry Copper Company	67	670 0 0	
Total	1833	£15,517 1 6	

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, May 3.—Cobre 101, 100, 99, 98, 67, 65, 64, 62, 50, 12, 7.—Wheal Maria 50, 47, 46, 45, 44, 40, 49, 6.—Great Barrier 60, 57, 49.—Estrella 66, 51, 33, 5.—Knockmahon 63, 57.—Namaqua V.S. 63.—Spanish 21, 3, 10.—San Felipe 11, 2.—Rivero 4.—Spanish 35.—Chambers Mine, S.A. 37.—Aquiles ore 5, 29.—San Blas 3, 1.—Copper Slag 6.—Australian O.B.H. 1, N.M.C. 1.—California 44, 5, 2, 1.—Spanish 42, 6, 5, 4, 1.—Bampfyde 14.—Bilboa 9.—Total, 1858 tons.

AVERAGES.			
Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British	6 13-16	£6 10 10	£128 12 6
Foreign	20	21 15 0	109 2 6
Sale	8 1/2	£8 9 4	£122 8 6
Totals—British, 1601; Foreign, 232=1833 tons (21 cwts.)			

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.			
Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British	6 3-16	£6 1 0	£137 7 6
Foreign	15 3-16	14 16 0	112 4 6
Sale	11 1/2	£10 16 6	£117 11 6
Totals—British, 1034; Foreign, 1245=2279 tons (21 cwts.)			

COPPER ORES. Sampled March 30, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, April 21.

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled March 30, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, April 21.							
	Tons.	Price.		Mines.	Tons.	Price.	
Devon Great Consols	134	£13 13 6		West Caradon	40	£17 6	
ditto	129	9 6		ditto	39	12 6	
ditto	121	3 6 6		ditto	21	11 6	
ditto	119	3 12 6		Devon and Cornwall	105	5 1	
ditto	116	8 12 6		ditto	95	2 1	
ditto	115	3 4 6		ditto	69	2 1	
ditto	114	3 7 0		ditto	45	11 6	
ditto	108	3 10 0		North Wheal Robert	11	5 1	
ditto	101	2 9 0		ditto	61	11 6	
ditto	100	8 13 6		ditto	51	3 1	
ditto	99	8 11 6		Bedford United	101	5 1	
ditto	96	3 2 6		ditto	100	6 1	
ditto	94	3 17 0		Wheal Edward	77	3 1	

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the *MINING JOURNAL* of Jan. 2, 1858.
A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
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WATSON and CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING March 31, 1859, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

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1859 TO MAY, 1858, INCLUSIVE.
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1000 copies only are published, price bound 5s. per copy. Early application, to guard against disappointment, is earnestly requested.—Communications to be addressed to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 23, Fleet-street, London.

RECORDS OF MINING AND METALLURGY:
OR, FACTS AND MEMORANDA FOR THE USE OF THE MINE AGENT AND SMELTER. By J. A. PHILLIPS and J. DALLINGTON.
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Containing a Set of Trigonometrical Tables Adapted to all the Purposes of Oblique or Horizontal, Vertical, and Traverse Sighting; with their Application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Slides, Levelling, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c.
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MAP OF CORNWALL.—A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of the County of Cornwall, by THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker, 225 and 224, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. This map is drawn on a scale of three miles to an inch, and geologically coloured from the Ordnance Survey. It is printed in three colours—red, black, and blue. All the mining districts in the county are distinctly shown, with the height of the principal hills, and the boundary line of upwards of two hundred parishes.
Price, mounted on cloth and rollers, 10s. 6d.

THE MINER'S MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC AND SURVEYING.—Containing a Compendium of Mensuration, a Treatise on Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. Also, a Course of Mine Surveying, including a New and Important Method of Using the Plain Theodolite, an Improved Form of Dialling Book, &c., together with Levelling and Land Surveying, forming a complete text book on all these subjects.
By Mr. W. RICKARD, Professor of Practical Mining, &c., at the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 4, Myrtle-street, Liverpool.
Price to subscribers, 4s. 6d.; to non-subscribers, 10s. 6d. These parties who have not already remitted their subscriptions are requested to do so immediately, either to the author, as above, or to the publishers. If by post, 6d. extra.
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London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

* Any reader having copies of the *Mining Journal* for Jan. 1, 8, 29, Feb. 12, and March 13, which he does not require, will oblige by forwarding them to our office. They shall either be paid for, or papers of other dates forwarded.

IRON MANUFACTURE IN IRELAND.—PEAT FUEL.—I had anticipated seeing the announcement of the Patent Vegetable Fuel Smelting Company in your last Journal, more especially as it is an enterprise in every way worthy of support, and one, too, the development of which must give employment to a large number of hands. Being an old shareholder in the Irish Peat Company, I can testify to the excellent quality of iron produced in Ireland, if the samples brought from the works at Athy can be taken as any criterion, and I have every reason to believe that it was a fair specimen. If the Patent Vegetable Fuel Smelting Company were to take measures to make the prospects of the undertaking known in the London market, the requisite capital would be speedily obtained, and Irish wrought-iron might again become a commercial article. To guard against the exhaustion of the vegetable fuel, however, I would suggest that it be used only for refining and puddling, imported coal being employed in the less important operation of smelting the ore.—H. H.: Chelsea, April 18.

IRON MINES, GROSSENT.—Believing you have no wish that your widely circulated Journal should be made the vehicle for the propagation of untruthful statements, I am induced to write you to say the information that has reached you through your Whitty correspondent, and published in your last impression, with reference to the shipments from Mrs. Clark's mines is not correct. So far from our shipments having fallen off, they have for the first quarter of 1859 been in excess of any previous corresponding quarter since the establishment of these works, nearly 20 years ago. I should have treated this statement with that silent indifference it so justly merits, were it not that its publicity, by conveying a wrong impression at the present moment, is calculated to do much injury to the district.—JOS. BERRICK, Manager: Grossemt, April 19.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—A rumour has obtained a degree of credence that some of the officers of this company have so trafficked in its shares that their *ad valorem* value has thereby been injuriously affected in the market. As rumours so "off run wild," it is desirable, if there be no foundation for them, that a direct negative should at once be officially given, which would appease much of the unpleasantness which unhappily abounds.—Q.

GENERAL PATENT COMPANY.—In your last Journal I saw an announcement of a company with this title, but do not precisely comprehend what object is to be gained by it, nor who is to be benefited. Does the company intend to aid the needy inventor in obtaining the capital necessary for developing his invention, or is it simply a company of patent agents? I can scarcely think that it is the former, as a capital of 50,000l. would be totally inadequate; and I am equally sure that such men as Fairbairn and Powell would not connect themselves with a concern of the latter description. I am fully convinced that an association for aiding inventors would find plenty of business; and I, therefore, trust that the General Patent Company will publish, through your Journal, more precise details as to the course they intend to adopt.—AN INVENTOR.

TAVY CONSOLS.—I have not yet seen any answer to an enquiry recently made in the Journal, as to whether the authority of occupation has been lodged in the hands of the committee? As this is an enterprise with, at least, fair prospects, it is of the utmost importance that this matter should be cleared up. In the event of a discovery of an unfortunate dispute among the proprietors, and the accruing profits that would otherwise be divisible among the property. If, therefore, any of your readers can afford satisfactory explanation, it would be gladly accepted by many of the adventurers.—S.

SITHNEY WHEEL BUTLER.—As there are many conflicting statements abroad respecting the position of this company, as connected with the Great Wheel Vor, if this Notice should prove the means of eliciting authentic information, such would be gladly accepted, not only by some Sithney Wheel Butler adventurers but also by many interested in the Great Wheel Vor. True it is that the original compact with regard to the relative position of these companies was, indeed, likely to lead to "cross purposes;" yet, as no present or eventual benefit can possibly accrue from the continuance of this protracted difference, it were better for each party that the matter be, by concession or otherwise, amicably adjusted. The chief cause of complaint seems to be that the Great Wheel Vor has used the engine of Sithney Wheel Butler, for which conveyance the latter has received an aggregate sum of 10,000l., besides possessing the advantages of the engine for its own purposes; so that while Great Wheel Vor has more than paid for the purchase of the engine, Sithney Wheel Butler has, at the same time, reaped the advantage of its working. Besides which, had the rods been disconnected, Sithney Wheel Butler would have been ruined by the influx of water. As, however, Messrs. Harvey and Co. have received orders to construct with all possible speed an engine at Wheel Metal, this complaint will soon be dispelled. Another allegation is that Sithney Wheel Butler has not been fully developed, its adventurers contending that the only chance of success remaining is to sink the shaft. In order the more quickly to dispel this grievance, according to your report last week, it is stated that the Chairman of Great Wheel Vor has conceded this point, and consented therewith a resolution was passed that the chief captain (Capt. Gill) be instructed to place, if practicable, another pair of men in the shaft for the purpose of sinking. If any explanation would lead to the settlement of this injurious difference, the interests of each party would be materially enhanced.—L. B.

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINIUM.—Some weeks since we were told that we were to have aluminium at a few shillings per pound, yet I see nothing further published on the subject. Surely the gentleman whose process was referred to in the recent paper read at the Society of Arts has not discovered that he had deluded himself as to the price at which the new metal can be produced. Presuming, however, that the price were under 10s. per pound, may I ask to what purpose any large quantity could be applied, and where a market would be found for it? I am aware that the so-called aluminium articles manufactured at Paris were much admired; but as the bath in which they were treated was found on analysis to contain no metal but silver, we can scarcely consider that a fair proof of the value of aluminium. Perhaps Mr. Geyhard can give us some information on the subject.—D. F. A.

WHEAL HENNEAR IRON MINE.—A Miner should attend the next meeting, ascertain the necessary particulars, and cause their publication. We could not insert his letter without the writer's name being attached.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—H. R. M. can ascertain the exact position of this mine by referring to a map of the district; or he can obtain the particulars by writing to the secretary.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—An enquiry was recently made in your Journal, as to whether or not the arbitration between this company and the Government was still pending; and if not, what was the issue? Perhaps you will allow me to state that I have heard that the arbitration has been at least temporarily suspended, in consequence of the respective arbiters being unable to agree upon certain scientific points, which being the case, a gentleman of scientific eminence was forthwith dispatched to Nova Scotia, for the purpose of instituting certain enquiries, and, at the same time, minutely examine the present condition of the company's works, the result of which will be submitted to the meeting to be held on May 17. It is alleged that the disagreement arose from the fact of the Government arbiters stating that in consequence of the company's iron containing too much silica it was unfit for the purposes of the Government contract.—A.: Sheffield.

DALE MINING COMPANY.—This company having acknowledged its right to pay for the New York engine, on the promise that the original promoters of the mine would make some liberal concession, may I ask whether Messrs. Pemberton and Johnson have yet notified to the company the amount remitted upon the engine account?—S.: City.

HALVANS.—I see in your Journal of the 16th inst. a copy, word for word (except the initials "J. R." and address), of my advertisement for halvans or refuse ore, which appeared the week previously. Allow me to state, through the medium of your Journal, that I know nothing of the party who has made use of my advertisement.—J. H.: College-hill Cottage, Jersey, April 19.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—Are the existing arrangements between this and the Clunes Company preserved intact?—that is, does the Port Philip Company derive any advantage from the quantity of quartz raised further than a percentage upon the quantity crushed; and, if not, in the event of the material diminishing below 50 tons per day, does the Port Philip Company suffer in proportion thereto? If the arrangement is to crush not less than 50 tons per day, how stands the relative position of the companies if there be not that quantity of material raised? Although there may not be a remote probability of this unfortunate eventuality occurring, it would be satisfactory to ascertain if this has been provided for in the existing arrangements.—L.: Oxford.

HOW TO ENSURE SUCCESS IN MINING.—"A Sufferer" should write to Capt. Chas. Thomas, Dolcoath, Camboorne. We cannot furnish the information he requires.

WHEAL SAMSON.—In your report last week it is stated that the meeting determined upon abandoning any further law proceedings; and the shareholders, unwilling to furnish any more funds for the purpose of carrying on the mine, resolved upon assigning the lease to Mr. F. S. Thomas, the lessee. Mention is also made of considerable sums of money having been lent to the directors upon the security of the lease, which had, with other documents, been lodged in the hands of the lenders; but the relative value of the lease, as compared with the advances made thereon, is not stated. And as no material guarantee will be given to the present lessees, save the bare *ipse dixit* of the lessee, "that he will do what he can for the present proprietors," this is a point which most certainly should have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all interested, the more especially as there can be no doubt that a new company will be established, and the mine probably successfully proved at a comparatively small outlay. It has been said that those by whom the advances were made are at the present time shareholders in the enterprise. If such be the case, may I be permitted to ask them what is the present financial condition of the company, and whether it is probable a call will be made to disburse any of the undischarged liabilities?—R.: City.

ST. IVES CONSOLS.—I see, in your last Journal, a notice that St. Ives Consols is the "most productive tin mine in the county, being worked at 6d. in the lb." I should like this to be explained, as the mines are not the most productive, and I cannot think that 19s. 6d. out of every 20s. would sold as profit.—Mines: St. Ives, April 20.

NORTH BULLER MINE.—I am pleased to see this mine noticed in your valuable Journal. The remarks of "J. G." (Redruth) are quite true, and I believe before the 6th and 7th levels have been driven 10 fms. further west a course of ore will be cut. The lode in the 6th and 7th is in beautiful strata for making ore, and the 7th is producing rich stones of copper and jack. A few months will prove that the adventurers alone are to blame for not having a mine equal in value to East Bassett.—J. C.: Illogan.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE MINING COMPANY.—In your report of the meeting of this company Mr. Bennett is reported to have said "That the actual price of the shares was above the amount named considerably, although some had been adverted to lower; for instance, Mr. Budge had advertised them for sale at 36s., and when he applied for them he could not obtain them, but received an offer to buy." I presume there must be some mistake in this report; because, immediately after I had advertised to sell at 36s. per share for another client, Mr. Bennett gave me instructions to dispose of some for him even at a lower figure; and I made him no offer to buy shares of him at that time, as he stated at the meeting was the case.—G. BUDGE, April 21.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—In the report last week the 72 west, on Verruc's, is said to be worth 1/2 ton, and the 42 west, on Vivian's, improving, now worth 1/2 ton of ore per fm. Each of these ends should have been reported to be worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm.

BORING AND WELL SINKING.—It was asserted some months since that the Great Crinnis, or some mine in that locality, had adopted the very wise course of boring the ground before undertaking the more expensive process of sinking and driving; yet I have not seen the result published, nor do I hear of the experiment being repeated in other mines. Now, as I have no doubt that legitimate mining would be materially benefited by the general use of boring apparatus in exploratory operations, I would suggest that mine adventurers should turn their attention more particularly to the subject. I have heard Cornishmen express the opinion that it would prejudice the working miner, but this I strongly deny, as the only effect it could have would be to induce the working of more mines, and secure a larger profit to the adventurers. I come to this conclusion from the fact that although there might be difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital to test the value of a promising but unknown piece of ground in the ordinary way, the cost of boring would be so trifling that its prospects might be ascertained; and when the existence of workable lodes was thus proved, there would be ample capital forthcoming. Districts now almost totally neglected might by this means be made to contribute to our mineral wealth; and although, perhaps, labour might become more scarce, and miners' wages higher in consequence, the adventurers would have no reason to regret the change. This would, indeed, place mining in a position far beyond that of speculative enterprise, at least in the opinion of—A WORKING MINER: Tavistock, April 20.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 23, 1859.

The Health of our Mining Population is a problem which has again and again engaged the attention of thinking men. The results of long-continued observations, extended over several of our large mineral districts, by medical men connected with the mines, and from time to time by intelligent commissions appointed to enquire into the condition of our labouring classes, have been invariably the same sad tale of early dissolution.

PRICE, in his *Mineralogia*, and POLWHELE, in his *History of Cornwall*, both speak of the peculiar consumption of the Cornish miners. It must be remembered that when those writers lived the mines of Cornwall were not wrought to anything like the depth to which they now extend. In 1835, Dr. CARLYON referred the miner's disease almost entirely to climbing—"In CORKY," he writes, "to judge of the extent of the heart's distress when the miner has ascended by ladders from a depth sometimes of more than 200 fms., he should be seen emerging from the shaft on his getting, as it is technically termed, to grass, his heart beating as if ready to burst, his whole frame bedewed with sweat, and his strength ready to pass from the extreme of feverish excitement into the opposite state of perilous exhaustion."

Mr. LANTON, of Camborne, in 1836, dealing with this subject, gave a very interesting statement of the life duration of 240 miners and 120 agricultural labourers. These being brought to the same terms give the following results:—

	Miners.	Agricultural labourers.
Above 90 years of age.....	172	186
" 80 "	94	136
" 70 "	57	126
" 60 "	29	114
" 50 "	17	96
" 40 "	8	70
" 30 "	2	54
" 20 "	none.	28
" 10 "	none.	8

Such is the melancholy information which statistical science reveals to us. Two hundred and forty men of equal strength start on the race of life together, and before 40 years are numbered from their birth we have lost 146 of our brethren who have been called to labour in the mine, while only 104 of our agricultural brothers have perished; and if we examine the condition at the end of the next five years, the tale is yet more melancholy: of our 240 miners we shall have lost 211, while of the labourers of the soil 126 only have gone to their eternal rest. This takes place in a county of which CAREW wrote—"For health, 80 or 90 years of age is ordinary in every place, and in most persons accompanied with an able use of the body and its senses;" and of which GILBERT states—"Records of longevity are numerous, and so extraordinary, that it would be wrong to call a person 75 or 80 aged."

Dr. FORBES informs us that "he ascertained, by personal examination

of 120 Cornish miners in actual employment, that only 63 had good health. Of the remaining half, 26 had difficulty of breathing; 14 pain of chest; 10 pain of stomach and bowels; 5 lumbago, pain of shoulders, palpitation, scrofula, or fits."

In a subsequent essay, Mr. LANTON gives us the following valuable table, showing the ages of the men employed underground at some of the most important mines in our western mineral districts:—

Mines.	No. of men.	Average age.	Average time of working.
South Roskear.....	118	30 yr. 5 mo.	14 yr. 10 mo.
East Crofty.....	253	30 6	15 4
Dolcoath.....	240	31 7	16 10
North Roskear.....	200	30 3	14 10
East Pool.....	112	31 8	16 3
Wheal Providence.....	64	32 1	14 4
Trevelackus.....	100	31 1	14 4
Hollistown.....	116	31 6	16 6
Stray Park.....	114	31 8	16 7
Duffield.....	119	31 0	16 6
Cook's Kitchen.....	100	30 10	15 9
Tincroft.....	118	29 8	12 9
Carn Breas.....	494	30 0	15 6

The average ages of these 2145 miners being 30 years and 4 months, and that of the time they have been engaged underground 15 years and 7 months; while from a comparison carefully made with 1033 labourers in other employments, their average ages were 40 years and 4 months, and the number of years during which they have been engaged at work 25.

Mr. ROBERT BLEKE, who has devoted much attention to this enquiry, says—"I have now only to add, that greater numbers of miners die between the ages of 40 and 60 than at any other equal period; while in the non-mining districts the greatest number in any twenty years, above the age of 10, die between 60 and 80. * * * * It would appear that, on an average, the occupation of the miner shortens his life by at least twenty years." Mr. R. Q. COUCH, one of the latest and most able of our medical investigators, shows very strikingly the reaction of the injurious consequence, on the children; of the depressing influences of mining on the paternal parent. "Among the miners of a certain portion of the district (Lelant) 65.04 per cent. of the males, and about 62.00 of the females, die below the age of 5 years; while of the agricultural children dying under the same age, the percentage for males is about 35.00, and for females 33.40." On the 28th of last month, Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON read before the Statistical Society of Manchester a paper entitled—"The Insalubrity of the Deep Cornish Mines, and, as a consequence, the Physical Degeneracy and Early Deaths of the Mining Population." To this paper, containing much valuable matter, but some statements which are not strictly correct, we shall again return.

An idea has been promulgated that the deep mines of Cornwall are peculiarly unhealthy, owing to their imperfect ventilation, their high temperature, and the fatigue of climbing on the ladders. All these may be causes leading to a premature dissolution; but we have to deal, in opposition to this view, with the fact that the men working in the shallow mines of Flintshire, and those who work in the Alston Moor mines, where there is scarcely any climbing, suffer equally with the Cornish miner from the peculiar form of consumption to which he has already alluded.

We have, therefore, we believe, to look for other causes in addition to those which have been hitherto fixed upon to explain the sacrifice of life which mining occasions. Those causes we shall examine more in detail. At present we desire only to open up the subject, and we trust before we quit it, that we shall have directed so much attention to it, as to impress upon all those who are engaged in the management of mines, the importance of investigating with every care all the conditions in action tending to reduce the strength and to shorten the days of the miner.

We should ever remember that there are most sacred obligations upon us; that we are bound to protect, to the utmost of our power, from every harm, all those to whom we are indebted for that wealth which has made our country the very empire of commerce, our islands the mart of the world.

Recurring to the subject of our coast defences, harbours of refuge, and those constructions aptly styled artificial beaches, the first politically necessary, the second and third commercial requirements of pressing exigency, it is cheering to be able to find arguments in favour of any particular project involving either or all those desiderata upon the evidence of men eminent in practical science to whom the country looks for council, for information, suggestive experience, and unbiased judgment. Perhaps no nation in the world can refer to a scientific body more independent and scrupulous in the expression of its opinions than Great Britain, nor any other country array in its service more practical men in constructive science than our own.

Upon such an evidential basis as has been but seldom available in the discussion of a public project, we now found our advocacy in a general sense of the plans put forward by Captain ADDEY SLEIGH, R.N., in his R.N., intitled the "Sheltering Barrier and Artificial Beach for the formation of Floating Harbours, Piers, Fortifications, Batteries," and so forth. There are none in active life so heedless and obtuse to whom they are best enunciated cannot convey the conviction that a necessity for them exists evidently, palpably, and pressingly; therefore our readers require from us no suggestion whatsoever to induce them to appreciate this subject, and the public generally—that society through the whole length and breadth of the land, every circle of which teems with intelligence in its appropriate industry, as well as in the adaptation of progressive principles, has long been impressed with the feeling that everything tending to place our coast-board in an efficiently defensive state, to afford refuge to the commercial marine, and to open new issues of traffic by facilitating safely and expensively the approach to and anchorage of vessels in certain desirable localities, is worthy of the exercise, both on the part of the Government and the people, of that sound deliberation and discretion which, in such matters particularly, constitute one of the most prominent characteristics of the English nation.

It may be here, and with justice, asked—Why, then, has so much time been lost in perfecting, in executing that which is an acknowledged requirement? Why has the long season of peace that followed the treaties of 1815 been allowed to pass unmarked by any energetic movement towards the system of combined construction indicated? The answer will be found in the long record of confidence in ourselves, a confidence, no doubt, in many instances pushed too far, but which when exigencies do arise never fails to prove of value in prompt and effective action. A time of exigency, of which one of our greatest military and naval men, now no more, among them, and one of the most earnest was the late Duke of WELLINGTON, forward us, is now arrived, and there can be no doubt that measures necessary to meet the occasion will be quickly adopted. However, of all the plans laid down for marine protection and defence along our coast none exhibit more skill, experience, and adaptability than that proposed by Capt. SLEIGH, and none, judging from the names of those who have given in their adhesion to it, has been considered to merit more the notice of the governing and the governed in these islands. Assuming, then, that the system proposed is proved by such an evidence in its favour to be scientifically practicable, and economically applicable in all its bearings to the required purposes, the recapitulation of those facts upon which the inventor founded his faith, and to which he thus successfully adapted his material, must have a hundredfold force and value.

The erection of massive stone breakwaters, it need not be told, has been ever estimated as the most tedious and costly labours in engineering. Millions have been expended on such means of protection, and perhaps will seem strange to assert that in the generality of instances the money has been uselessly expended; in fact, to use the old saying, literally—"pushed into the sea." How, then, has this occurred? Let us take the first premise, that wind is, as has been thoroughly established, the sole cause of action, say turbulent action, in the great expanse of water in which, according to the most ancient theories, the globe is ensnared. Now scientific computation, based on actual proofs, shows that even in heavy ocean storms the height of the waves exceeds but little more than 30 feet, and in narrow seas and channels—very unfrequently indeed—the rise does not occur much above 10 or 12 feet. The conclusion to be drawn thence is that, according to the laws of gravitation, "the sea is wholly undisturbed and smooth immediately below the lower curve, or trough, of the swell." Many there are who would combat such a theory by a reference to the movement known as the "ground swell," under the impression that really is what the appellation conveys, a disturbance simultaneous throughout the whole body; but it is erroneous, there is no heaving, except in volcanic causes, from the profound depth of waters. The heart of the globe does not in this instance shake his mighty frame, nor is there any movement of fluid from the surface to the bottom to cause the "ground swell," so often seen and felt in the absence of any apparent aerial cause. It is nothing more than "surface undulation," owing its existence to the action of wind in some distant region, and may be familiarly illustrated by the

annular metal impulse given to surface water when the pebble is cast in; a childish pastime in which almost every one has indulged.

The establishment of this fact at once deprives the great masses used in sea barrier construction of their ancient importance, inasmuch as the only service of the immense pyramid of stone breakwaters is to support the upper 30 ft. or so of it, which alone is exposed to the action of agitated water; while the necessity of proportioning its unyielding bulk to the storm power in the various latitudes imposed an expenditure of labour, material, and time almost incalculable. By Capt. SLEIGH's mode of barrier, and the other constructions already named, this great expense is obviated, while the uses of the block stone erections are fully and adequately secured. There is a very old proverb which is not inappropriate in illustrating the comparative qualities of stonework and those buoyant barriers, as it points to the fact that a certain degree of elasticity in anything opposed to the violent onflux or influx of the sea gives time to the water to waste its power gradually up to a certain point of its impelled course, when the resisting action of the barrier becomes more effective, causing a recession of the waves sufficient to protect shipping within its radius.

In a very ancient treatise on the theory and effect of storms on yielding and unyielding bodies, we remember to have read these quaint lines—

"In storms that sweep the world's way,
The oak will break, the twig will bend,
And the rush will live its day."

Now, the meaning in this doggerel conveys a truth applicable to the science by which the constructive efficiency of the harbours of refuge and artificial sea beach can be appreciated; and it is evident that in the sections before us, on a scale of 500 ft. each for harbourage, available at all times of tide, the buoyant, and, to a certain extent, lateral yielding nature of the material employed, will meet all that is necessary for protecting any given point from the action of the sea, and will be less likely than massive masonry to become deteriorated and injured by wind and water. It is not improbable that we shall in a little time give sketches of these constructions, of which now we can afford but a faint outline, and without which any literary description would fail to elucidate the principles upon which they have been so ably and ingeniously originated.

When such men as Lieut.-Gen. PASLEY, R.E., Gen. Sir W. REID, R.E., Admiral Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, Bart., Gen. Sir HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, R.E., Admiral Sir E. CODRINGTON, G.C.B., M.P., Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN, C.E., Naval Architect, and a host of others, well known not only to the British public but to the whole scientific world, give their adhesion to and approve a system we may well feel confident in it; and it would be a dereliction of duty not to put it prominently forward, and at the same time subject it, in plea of support, to the scrutiny and calm consideration of the public at large. Real worth will always have its weight, and who can doubt its being liberally appreciated when it is placed fairly before the intelligence of this country.

On the subject of combining the harbours of refuge, sea-barriers, and artificial breakers, with the military defences of the coast, we shall devote more space on a future day in the columns of this Journal, not only on account of its national importance, but of its commercial bearing on the iron interest in the event of the project being fully carried out. Estimates of great interest in naval architecture will also be furnished; and upon its general merits alone we shall continue to support the enterprise.

If assertion were proof of infallibility, the prospectus issued by the NATIONAL FLAX COMPANY would be a sufficient guarantee to the public for the successful working of the machinery invented by Mr. G. A. CATON for the rapid and economical preparation of the Flax Fibre, but, happily, there are not wanting those acceptable and legitimate evidences of efficiency which the English public most justly require whereon to found its judgments, and by which it regulates its support. The time is now fortunately past when empiricism in trade and commerce could succeed. Bubbles blown to catch the eye of the public for the mere purposes of private aggrandisement soon burst in the present atmosphere of our markets, and the application of patents to manufacturing purposes must have been well tested before any association of men of standing in society would, in recording their names in the direction of a company formed to carry out such details, formally attest their conviction of their value and their knowledge of their operations. It would seem that the patent in question has been passed through the required ordeal and has come forth triumphant, and that it now only remains to adopt it upon a large scale to the prompt preparation of flax for the home markets. Our home demand for this material, far, very far, exceeds the demand, and it is one of the most notable examples of the difficulty of eradicating long-rooted prejudices that the farmers of this country, generally speaking a speculative and intelligent class of men, have been so slow to acknowledge the fact that the modern cultivation of flax has not been found, and really is not, deteriorative to the land. To this point we shall hereafter direct our observations, for the present reference is restricted to the mechanical efficiency of the power stated to be available.

The matter stands simply thus—the present mode of dressing and preparing flax fibre for market is allowed on all sides to be defective, and an important medium of operating upon it, one which will save time and labour, and enhance the quality of the article, is offered to the country; its value guaranteed by scientific and practical experience, and its preliminary proofs endorsed by an English engineer of considerable eminence. A very interesting pamphlet has been published touching upon the cultivation and preparation of this product, and the prospectus bears upon its face a mass of general information and most valuable trade statistics.

To both the prospectus and pamphlet of the National Flax Company we would invite the attention particularly of the commercial and agricultural interests. Intending to recur to this important subject more in extenso, we merely notice at the present moment a few of its leading merits.

The continuous advance in the price of metals, and consequent demand for ores, causes considerable animation to be displayed in developing our mineral resources; this too, in face of political circumstances, is usually highly injurious to anything bearing a speculative character.

It is but a few years since British Mining has been brought prominently before the public in its true character, or has had its vast importance laid distinctly before capitalists as a legitimate investment; and even in the dawn of its being so introduced, we must in all fairness admit the conduct of some of its supporters and promoters was anything but calculated to make a favourable impression and retain permanent hold on society.

Up to the period alluded to mining enterprise was confined to a few persons resident in the immediate localities of the mines, who, if they realised competence by a small outlay, contented themselves with their good fortune, the slightest reverse of which, or the smallest falling off in the produce of the mines, caused their immediate abandonment, without the least perseverance, lest what had been gained should be lost.

At that time it had not assumed anything like the magnitude and consequence it has now attained. The vast demands made upon the miner for his produce, consequent on the improvement in the domestic comforts of mankind by continued peace and modern civilisation, have completely revolutionised the miner's business, which, instead of being limited to a few seasonal spots of the kingdom, is now sought in every part, and prosecuted wherever congenial strata are to be discovered. To carry out these purposes capital has been required to a greater extent than mere local funds could supply; hence the frequent appeals to the public for means to carry out these enterprises.

It is but too true that the unwary have been frequently deceived by the specious invitations and glowing representations made to them of unheard-of unlimited wealth to be obtained by speculations of this nature; but in many instances the parties deceived have to thank themselves—for want of due caution in the selection first of the mines, and next of the parties with whom they associate themselves, and to whom they confide their money: were they to use the same precaution and take the same heed in these as in other transactions, they would be equally secure.

Our Journal for the past few weeks has contained a more than ordinary number of prospectuses of new mine companies being in the field, each urging a varied and special claim to public favour and support. That they are required the statement at the head of this article unanswerably demonstrates, for an undue advance in the price of metals, as of any other article, leads to serious inconvenience on the part of the consumer, and must inevitably militate against the national prosperity. If supply and demand, as in all other cases, be the true logic of commerce, then the position of the new companies is perfectly legitimate and desirable. In this point of view we are disposed to consider them; and in doing so we not only found our premises on what we have stated, but also on the very great strides made in the sciences of metallurgy and mining themselves, which are as advanced in their methods of working as the majority of other arts

and sciences of a kindred nature. They are still continually improving, as is also the demand that their greatest efforts be exercised.

The execution of the works at the various scenes of action are now confined to men of a very different stamp to those who a few years since held the management. The surveillance of the press, the force of public opinion, and the facility of communication all tend to, and indeed do, practice a powerful influence against anything like chicanery or deception: "they who would be guilty dare not." The Legislature, too, has thrown an axis of protection not before accorded. It is no wonder, then, that so great a demand exists for new undertakings, and that those which are brought forward in a proper manner and under properly constituted staffs of patrons and managers find so ready and so ample support.

In making these remarks we must not be misunderstood to say any wild mania exists, or is likely to be created, by which indiscriminate Utopian schemes will meet with favour, or that bubble companies can be foisted on the unwary by persons without character or standing, whose properties consist principally of a stock of assurance and self-confidence. We verily believe there never was a time when more caution was exercised, or when really genuine, sterling, and honestly purposed undertakings met a more liberal or sound support.

We cannot but claim some credit to ourselves for this satisfactory state of mining affairs. Our columns have been continually open to investigating and correcting any contradictory statements. At the same time that we ardently support legitimate mining, we shall always be found the unflinching enemies and expositors of anything approaching fraud or deception.

We have the proud satisfaction of announcing a period of prosperity and returning confidence we had long heralded, and express our conviction that it will be as lasting and as sound as can be desired by the most sanguine and interested.

Some months ago we presented our readers with a report of the case of HART v. CLARKE, in which it was held that the shares of an adventurer in a Cost-Book Company were not legally forfeited, because the rules did not contain a specific power to forfeit. The directors in that case had, without power to forfeit, declared the shares to be forfeited for non-payment of calls whilst the mine was in a hopeless position; but after the lapse of three years, when riches were cut, HART contested the right to forfeit, and the House of Lords held that the forfeiture was invalid, and that he was entitled to participate in the profits of the mine.

Bearing the above decision in mind, we beg now to draw attention to the case of *ex parte* BARTON *re* THE NATIONAL PATENT STEAM FUEL COMPANY, which was an appeal to the Lords Justices from the decision of Vice-Chancellor KINDERSLEY. The facts of the case were as follows:—

Mr. BARTON, the appellant, in June, 1852, applied for 100 shares in the above company, and received on July 8 following a letter of allotment of that number of shares, and paid into the bankers of the company a deposit of 100*l.* In respect of the same, and the 10*l.* receipt for the money was exchanged for scrip certificates. On Sept. 1 following the company was completely registered, and in the same month the deed of settlement was executed by some of the shareholders. Mr. BARTON and others not having executed the deed, the directors advertised in the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Mining Journal* (a copy of the advertisement being sent to each of the shareholders), that those who did not execute the deed before Monday, Nov. 21, would have their shares absolutely forfeited. In Dec., 1853, it was resolved at the annual meeting of the company that the question of forfeiture should be considered at a special meeting, to be held in April. That meeting was adjourned to May, and then it was resolved that forfeiture should take place of shares held by persons who did not execute the deed by May, 1854. In July in the last-named year the directors reported that a large number of shares had been forfeited. Mr. BARTON never executed the deed; he had sold his scrip shares before the declaration of forfeiture, and in March, 1858, an order was made for winding-up the company. It appeared that the deed did not contain any clause empowering the directors to forfeit any shares except those which might be transferred, and the transferees neglected to comply with the requisitions of the deed. Vice-Chancellor KINDERSLEY held that Mr. BARTON not having executed the deed which he had contracted to do, and the directors not having the power to forfeit the shares which they had affected to do, he was not discharged from his liability, and must be placed on the list of contributories in respect of 100 shares. From this decision he appealed.

Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE, in giving judgment, said he considered that the declaration of forfeiture was without authority, and, therefore, ineffectual; still, had there been on Mr. BARTON's part, or on the part of the owner of his scrip shares, any submission or accession to the forfeiture, that fact might have been in his or their favour. The evidence, however, did not show such submission or accession, and the consequence was that Mr. BARTON must remain liable; but as the case was somewhat new, and not perfectly clear, Mr. BARTON would be exempted from costs in the dismissal of his appeal. The costs of the official manager to come out of the estate.

Lord Justice TURNER added, that the directors being in the position of trustees for the shareholders, the fact that the contract with Mr. BARTON was executory would not extend their powers, although it might place them in a different position in case application were made to this Court for specific performance of the agreement to take the shares. The only question was whether the directors had power to bind the shareholders by a contract to absolve Mr. BARTON. His lordship was of opinion that they had no such power, there being no proof of any assent on the part of the shareholders, as in *MORGAN'S* case. The appeal would be dismissed; but with regard to the costs, he agreed with the direction of his learned brother.

The judgment of the Lords Justices is, no doubt, in strict logical accordance with the decision of *HART v. CLARKE*, that an illegal forfeiture does not affect the legal position of the parties whose shares are forfeited. There is, however, a notable distinction between the above cases as regards the effect of the decision upon the parties whose shares were forfeited. In the one, Mr. HART succeeded in setting aside the forfeiture made three years before, and in obtaining his share of the profits; in the other, the Court has set aside the forfeiture against Mr. BARTON's consent, and has made him liable to pay a contribution on his shares, although they had been improperly forfeited between four and five years previously. The current of legal authority is indeed uniform, but its effects upon the parties litigant are almost capricious.

BEDFORD V. BAGSHAW.—COURT OF EXCHEQUER, APRIL 18.

This case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at the sittings at Guildhall after last term, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff on the first count, and for the defendant on the second and third counts.

Mr. O'MALLEY now moved to set aside the verdict found for the plaintiff on the first count, and to enter it for the defendant, or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*. This was an action against the defendant, as one of the directors of the Lake Bathurst Attralsaid Gold Mining Company, for an alleged false representation set out in one of the prospectuses of the company.—The Court granted a rule.

The defendant in the above case having obtained a rule *nisi*, the same will come on for argument, when the defendant will contend that the verdict was against evidence, and, if successfully, will have his rule made absolute for a new trial, or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, which means that admitting the facts as found by the jury, yet that they disclose no case in law which makes defendant responsible to the plaintiff. If the Court are of opinion that the verdict was against evidence, a new trial will take place; if, on the other hand, they are of opinion the facts do not support a cause of action, defendant will be entitled to the verdict. If the Court refuses to make the rule absolute, then the verdict against defendant will stand.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL TRADE—NORTHFLEET DOCKS.

The various indirect imposts to which coals, the staple commodity of the north-eastern ports, are exposed in their transit from the hold of the vessel to the premises of the consumer, and the prospect that some relief from these abuses may be afforded by the construction of the Northfleet Docks, have led to several town council and commercial meetings being recently convened at Newcastle, Shields, Gateshead, Sunderland, &c. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that the construction of the proposed docks cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to the coal and shipping interests of the above-mentioned localities, where resolutions have been passed in favour of supporting an undertaking which will afford such facilities to colliers, by moderate charges, and by the system of railways to be connected with the docks, as will permit of seaborne coal entering districts from which it has been hitherto excluded.

That important northern body, the Coal Trade Society—an institution in which is represented the "noble interests" of Durham, Northumberland, and Lancashire—has evinced a universal appreciation of the Northfleet Dock enterprise; a natural result, considering the immense traffic in the produce from their mines of mineral wealth which is carried on between the north-eastern ports and the Thames.

Our northern friends are not unreasonable in believing that, when along the quays of the Northfleet Docks weigh-bridges shall be established capable of weighing 50 or 100 tons of coal at once, the meter and his man—veiled like familiars of the Inquisition, black and grimy with coal dust, and pottering like the toothless crones in Macbeth, round a little basket of "Wallend"—must depart into limbo with the things that were. When nearly a mile of quays, with 20 fathoms at low tide, and 35 fathoms at high water, shall be furnished with Sir W. Armstrong's hydraulic lifts, or with steam cranes, the voyager in the river steamers will miss the accustomed sight of swarthy coal-whippers climbing the treadmill of spars and handspikes, and jerking high into the air the little tub containing its modicum of coals, by which, with labour and pain, 50 tons per day can be discharged. The poor benighted, solitary mariner, guiding alone by two

long "sweeps," the ponderous barge floating up with the tide, through a labyrinth of oaths and curses, will betake himself to some less laborious mode of life. The lightermen—those horse dealers and jockeys of the flood—will follow some honest calling, and the publican will subsist by the sale of his beer, and not of the blood and sweat of his customers. The pilot, loved and respected for his name and office, will save some fellow-creatures from the perils of the deep, and not lead them into the perils of the law in default of paying some monstrous, needless charge for services unasked or undesired. The dangers of the inland navigation will subside to the level of those of the sea, when the crowded tiers of shipping which now encumber the "Pool" shall be safely housed under the chalk cliffs of Northfleet and Rosherville. The choking traffic of the river-side streets will be relieved of those interminable teams of horses, those coal-laden wagons, and those stolid carters, who form the plague of the police, and the terror of hasty travellers anxious to catch express trains, bound station-wards in cabs, when the North Kent and the Tilbury and Southend Railways can distribute seaborne coals to every external point of the metropolis; and, lastly, the traffic of an all-important industrial district—the coal fields of the North—will be conducted with the first commercial city in the world in a manner worthy of reasonable beings, and not pulled and hauled, and blundered through with an ignorance of the first principles of social science.

MODES OF WORKING COAL.

At the School of Mines, Bristol, on Monday, a lecture on the different Modes of Working Coal was given by Mr. A. S. PALMER. This subject is one of such vast importance in the economy of collieries that a careful consideration of the merits or demerits of the respective modes or systems, and the various modifications thereof, is of great value to the student of practical mining, and one to which he must frequently turn his most deliberate attention, if he aims at working coal to the best practical advantage. Mr. Palmer described the leading or distinctive features of the pillar and stall and long wall systems of working, and gave by plans and black board illustrations a detailed description of the several varieties of the former system as practised in several of the most important colliery districts in the country. A plan of working practised in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district was by two processes: by the first of these processes pillars of coal, 30 yards by 8 yards, were left standing, passages (bords) being driven about 4 yards wide at each side, and at each end passages (head-ways) about 2 yards wide. In the second process about 5 yards off each end of every alternate pillar were taken. By this plan of working 55 per cent. of coal was obtained, showing a loss of 45 per cent. Subsequently every alternate pillar was taken out, and half of the one left, in a bord-way direction: by this means from 80 to 90 per cent. of the coal was obtained. Leaving narrow pillars of coal between narrow holed bords, 4 yards wide, was not noticed, a plan of working in connection with which the pillars are not worked out by a second process. The most approved mode of working in the North of England was by dividing the pit into panels or districts, and working the coal in each panel by the two processes ("whole" and "broken") simultaneously.

Mr. Palmer described the varieties of pillar and stall system of working, as practised in North Wales, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire, and concluded by saying—"The pillar and stall system of working is generally considered best adapted to a tender coal, or where the roof and floor are of soft broken rock. This is mostly the case in the Newcastle district, where large quantities of gas are found to issue from the strata. I have known cases where the effect of gas on the roof has been such as to necessitate very close timbering in a place 2 yards wide, whilst in a parallel passage only a few yards distant, but not so far advanced, not one prop has been required. In some cases masses of coal have been moved out of their natural position by the tensile force of gas *in situ*. An instance of this was met with in the Walker Colliery, where 11 tons of coal were displaced. There are hardly two seams of a coal alike, and it is, therefore, impossible to lay down any rule which will not by local circumstances require to be departed from. I hope when you are called upon to take upon you the management of a colliery, you will not be too hasty in introducing any new plans of working without having well weighed the probable results of so doing; as by a failure there will not only be a great financial loss, but you will lose your reputation to some extent, and the confidence of the workmen in your abilities as a practical miner. You will often find a strong prejudice against anything new, but if, after having well weighed the effects of alterations, you are satisfied as to their advantage, you must not allow yourself to be defeated in defiance of your judgment."

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

The ordinary Annual Exhibition of recent discoveries will be opened at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Monday, and is this year more than usually interesting, owing to the decidedly more varied character of the articles exhibited. On former occasions there has been, apparently, a mania for some particular class of inventions, so that, except to those visitors more immediately connected with the fashionable industry, the whole affair must have appeared wanting in interest; but the present exhibition will, doubtless, satisfy all parties, since to whatever class he may belong he will find something which concerns him, and something by which he may profit. Indeed, from the general tone of the collection, it is evident that inventors now comprehend the advantages derivable from availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the Society of Arts for bringing their inventions prominently before those interested in them, and that they feel that the inspection of a working model will do more to prove the utility of a contrivance than all the verbal evidence which can be adduced.

Inventions relating to mining naturally claim our first attention, although most of the patented apparatus of this class have been already described in the *Mining Journal*. Foremost amongst these is a safety cage, introduced by Messrs. Barnes and Leach, of Birmingham, which, however, has been so carefully encased by the inventors, that the majority of visitors would pass the tin box without for a moment thinking that a useful invention was enclosed in it—a stout glass tube would have removed this cause of complaint. The principle of the invention is, that the weight of the cage acts upon levers, which come in contact with the sides of the shaft, and support the cage in case the rope breaks. The advantage is that no guide rods are required. Close to this model are samples of safety-lamps by Mr. A. Sterry, of Swansea, and by Messrs. Wilkins and Co., of Long-acre, each of which have been described in the *Journal*—the latter so recently as December. Messrs. Wilkins' lamp is simple in construction, cheap, and gives a great quantity of light; it is, therefore, worthy the attention of all connected with colliery operations.

As usual, the exhibition is divided into classes, so that all inventions bearing upon one subject are found together. There being between 400 and 500 models exhibited, it is, of course, impossible even to mention each, but amongst the more attractive we may notice the following, and shall take another opportunity to detail others of general interest.

Messrs. Kaye, of Huddersfield, exhibit their picks, mattocks, and hammers, which were described in the *Journal* of Aug. 14 last, and of which we then expressed our opinion that they were vastly superior to those in general use. Major Talbot's self-detaching hook is likewise exhibited, and there is a beautifully finished model of Taylor's double-cylinder steam winch. Professor Hughes has two of his patent Roman type printing telegraphs in practical use, so that the visitors may have every opportunity of testing their simplicity and efficiency; the rapidity with which the message can be transmitted is superior to that of the needle instrument, whilst the chances of error are not so great as in printing with ordinary type, and a misprint would be readily corrected by the receiving clerk. Mr. Boyd has three inventions which, although very different in their character, are each equally useful for the purpose intended. The first is a lawn-mowing and rolling-machine, manufactured by Messrs. B. Samuels and Co., of Banbury; the improvements introduced by Mr. Boyd, consisting in an arrangement of brushes so placed that the knives are continually kept clean, and a series of cog-wheels, by which the knives are raised and lowered with such facility that the grass may be cut to any desired length, the adjustment being easy to the most inexperienced person; the machine rolls at the same time the whole of the grass cut, and has, we understand, already been extensively adopted. In Boyd's Economic Candlestick, instead of the usual socket, a ring supported on standards is employed to keep the candle in position until it is nearly exhausted, when, by lowering the standards, the candle-end remains upon what is in every sense a saucer. The third invention, by the same gentleman, relates to improvements in taps: one tap showing by the application of a

gauge-glass and index the quantity of liquid contained in the barrel, and the other, by the elongation of that portion of the tap which passes into the barrel to form the short arm of the syphon, and of the nozzle to form the long arm. The last drop of liquid may be drawn off without tilting.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

APRIL 20.—Although electioneering is in progress, it has not so much disturbed and interrupted operations in the mining market as it has done on some previous occasions. This is owing to the fact that there is no contest in Cornwall for county members. The same members for East and West Cornwall as sit in the present Parliament will be re-elected for the next without opposition. Whenever there has been a contest for the county, in East or West Cornwall, it has put a stop for the time to mine share dealing to a very great extent; but as Redruth and Camborne are not boroughs, and the contests at this election in Cornwall are confined to the boroughs, it follows that mining business, in its most active district, is still carried forward. It is, perhaps, to be regretted, on the part of the mining interest, that there is no opposition to Mr. Kendall, in East Cornwall, seeing that he took so active and prominent a part in promoting the mischievous measure for the rating of mines, and that in all probability, as soon as he has the opportunity, he will again bring it before the House of Commons. As a man of business he is not to be objected to, being more active and energetic than the majority of parliamentary members, but his peculiar crochets in reference to the rating of mines must always make him obnoxious to the major part of the mining community. Let us hope that he and others may see reason to alter their views on this question, and to admit that there are peculiarities connected with the mining industry which strongly claim for it exemption from rating.

At all the Cornish boroughs, except one (Launceston), there will be very severe contests, and the result is at present uncertain in almost every case, so divided and mingled are parties and interests at the present time. Most of the readers of the Journal, however, being men of business, will sympathise with people of their own class and pursuits, and wish them success in their endeavours to enter Parliament, where the number of practical business men is not so large as it should be in proportion to the scions of aristocratic houses, the country squirearchy, barristers, attorneys, &c., who seek to get into Parliament more for personal advancement than for the advancement of the welfare of the nation. If the various branches of industry in the kingdom were more fully represented in the House of Commons we might confidently expect an improved management of the national affairs; but as long as the landed interest can keep out such men, they will not fail to use their utmost efforts for that purpose. The mining interest especially, although now so great and important a part of the national industry, is very far from being represented as it should be in the House of Commons; but it is hoped that before long we shall have an improvement in this state of things. The Cornish papers last week contained an address from Mr. Giesler, offering himself to the electors of St. Ives as their representative. Mr. Giesler is a large shareholder in mines, and a thorough man of business. He says: "In my frequent and sometimes lengthened visits to the county I have become well acquainted with its various interests and requirements;" and he expresses his desire to help forward the local interests of the port, as well as the shipping, fishing, and mining interests of the county. These are the sort of men we want more of in Parliament—men of business, who can comprehend the real wants of the country, and have acquired business, skill, and tact in the management of their own affairs. Mr. Murchison has also issued an address to the electors of Truro. He is another man of business habits and practical intelligence, and long associated with the mining interest; but he is too late in the field to expect success.

The advance in the price of Tin last week has given increased firmness to the shares in tin mines, with one or two exceptions where they had previously gone very high. Dolcoath shares are firm, and the mine continues to look well. On the north part of the main lode, the end of the 254 west is worth 80*l.* per fathom, and the same level east is worth 100*l.* per fathom. The 242 west is worth 90*l.* per fathom. The whole of the ends in the mine are worth 396*l.* per fathom, besides winzes and shafts. Wheal Clifford has lately improved, and the shares have reached 400*l.*, and will probably go higher, as the dividends will, to all present appearances, rapidly increase. At Great South Tolgus, there is a fine lode in the 70, worth 50*l.* per fathom. South Tolgus has some very good stopes in the backs of the 100 and 110 fathom levels. St. Day United is increasing in produce of copper ore; and some of the tin stopes are also very productive. A very encouraging report is given of Wheal Grenville, and the mine is attracting increased attention. Copper Hill is looking more promising than for some time past. At Condurow, the lode in the shaft is looking better, and improvements are expected at different points, especially in the 130 east. South Frances shares have been somewhat firmer. West Setons have gone up to 400*l.* per share; the mine is very rich at several points. The 110 west is worth 120*l.* per fathom. In the back of the 100 west there are three stopes, worth 180*l.* per fathom. Wheal Bassett shares are from 190*l.* to 195*l.* West Damsels have been in request, and difficult to obtain.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

APRIL 21.—A steady trade is now being transacted throughout the district, most of the large works being full of orders. It was feared that the election would interfere with the home demand for a little time, but no unfavourable effect has yet been produced. We stated a couple of weeks ago that it was thought a large ironmaster would contest the Monmouthshire boroughs with Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, but it is now known that he will decline to do so, and Mr. Bailey will hold undisputed possession of his seat. This source of alarm, then, being removed, no unfavourable circumstance interferes with the prospects of the ironmasters. Business is not only good now, but must continue to be so for some time to come. Numerous vessels are waiting at Cardiff and Newport for cargoes, iron being in good demand. Steam coal also sells freely, and for other descriptions there is an increased sale. Freight, at present, runs as follows:—Coal—Aden, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.*; Buenos Ayres, 35*s.*; Mauritius, 40*s.* to 45*s.*; Marseilles, 19*s.* to 20*s.*; Naples, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Venice, 24*s.* to 25*s.*; Alexandria (coke), 25*s.*; Constantinople, 20*s.*; Gibraltar, 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*; French ports, 11 to 14*l.* francs; London, 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*. Iron—Constantinople, 25*s.*; Genoa, 23*s.*; Havannah, 30*s.*; New York, 22*s.*; Trieste, 27*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.*

The case of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of Lydney, coal merchant, came before the Commissioner of the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday. After some details had been entered into, the solicitor for the opposing creditors stated the grounds on which he objected to the allowance of the bankrupt's certificate. These were—That the bankrupt had made false entries in his books wilfully, and with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs from his partners and creditors; that he wilfully misrepresented the state of his affairs, thereby obtaining forbearance of his creditors; that he fraudulently made a mortgage of property which was not his own; that he wilfully and fraudulently appropriated a sum of 500*l.*, received from the Forest of Dean Iron Company, the property of his partners, to his own use; that he fraudulently deposited as a security that which was no security; that he dealt in accommodation bills; that he had fraudulently omitted from his accounts sums he had received on account of his partners, and appropriated them to his own use—viz., a sum of 150*l.* received from a person named Pinkerton; and that he had fraudulently obtained money from a person who had been satisfied since the bankruptcy. On Wednesday the Court met again; the whole day was occupied in the examination of witnesses in support of these grounds of opposition.

Rather large arrivals of iron ore have taken place this week, both at Cardiff and Newport. The importations of copper ore to Swansea have been small lately, and during the last few days comparatively little has come to hand. The smelters, however, are actively engaged in the execution of valuable commissions, and at Landore considerable activity exists. The trade increases in extent almost monthly, and constant improvements are being made in the several works. The exportations last year greatly exceeded those of 1857, and this year's returns are likely to show a similar result. A case in which some smelters at Llanelly were involved came before the Court of Chancery on Wednesday, the defendants (Messrs. Chambers) being accused of trespassing on Crown lands. The matter has been before the Court for several years, and it now remains in an undecided state.

Colliery operations in Glamorganshire are proceeding with vigour. In

the Aberdare valley the pits are all in full work, and the men find good employment. The same state of things prevails in the Rhondda and Rhymney valleys; and, in fact, complaints of slackness are now few and far between. The Monmouthshire works are equally favourably situated, the most satisfactory accounts having reached us from Blaenavon, Ebbw Vale, Blaenavon, and Nant-y-Glo.

An accident occurred this week to a collier working in the New Tredgar Pit, by a fall of coal. The man died in a few hours, but the case has no distinctive peculiarities. An inquest was, of course, held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. We may add that we hear this pit is being most profitably worked, and it is altogether conducted in the most energetic manner.

A Bristol paper reports the discovery of a very large vein of coal at Over, where a tunnel for a railway is being made. Several of the inhabitants have for years surmised that coal could be obtained there, and at length their anticipations have been realised.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 21.—Some slight improvement has taken place in the Coal Trade, caused by the great change recently experienced in the weather.

The Seaton Delaval Colliery Company have advertised for tenders for the sinking of a new shaft on their extensive royalty.

The alarm and want of confidence caused by the war rumours have operated most injuriously on the prospects of the great engine building concerns on the Tyne, and, in consequence, a large number of men have been discharged lately by the principal firms.

A short strike has occurred at the Hunwick Collieries, near Bishop Auckland; a dispute having taken place between the owners and the workmen respecting the removal of a measure, or test-tub, kept at the surface, for testing the quantity of coal sent in the working tubs to bank; this test-tub having been used during the year 1858-9, and being of a similar capacity to a working tub, which contains 38,350 cubic inches. It appears that the men had agreed to the bond for 1859-60, and signed it, this bond being the same as the former bond. But it would appear, from the evidence, that the owners had determined to have more coals sent to bank in the tubs, and for that purpose had caused the old test tub to be removed, and a new one constructed which contained 41,689 cubic inches. This change appears to have been scarcely sufficiently explained to the men previous to the signing of the bond. It appears to us, also, to be rather a sinister proceeding in itself. In consequence of the misunderstanding, the men had refused to work, and three of them were committed to prison. The case came before the magistrates at Bishop Auckland on Thursday last, when Mr. Roberts appeared for the men, and Mr. Tiplady, of Durham, for the owners. It was evident from the commencement of the hearing of the case that the magistrates were anxious to do justice to both parties, but the tragic airs and general absurd conduct of Mr. Roberts tended very much to complicate affairs, and throw obstacles in the way of an amicable adjustment of the differences. He was at one part of the proceedings ordered into custody for contempt of Court, and the magistrates left the bench.

Mr. Tiplady, on the part of the owners, stated that they would be satisfied if the working tubs were fairly filled in the pit, and thus dispense with the use of a test-tub altogether. This is a very common arrangement in the trade, and one which generally works well. The use of a test-tub being extremely apt to breed contention and disputes. After much altercation between the parties, it was ultimately agreed to have a test-tub not differing much in capacity from the working tub, and so the matter ended.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

APRIL 21.—Of the Iron Trade there is nothing fresh to say: it is very flat. Purchases on a large scale are out of the question, and for inferior makes lower prices must be accepted, but as, for the last six weeks at least, the demand has been limited to the supply of merely pressing necessities, a steady dribbling in of small orders for good iron is necessary in order for the regular operations of the country to be sustained. So it follows that makers of good quality, with very little in hand, go on steadily from day to day, and men are in fair work. Makers of superior iron show no disposition to sell below the present low rates; and even in pig-iron some few—very few, certainly, still one or two—scarcely make any reduction from the prices of last quarter.

In the Hardware Trades there is not by any means a brisk demand, but a very fair trade is doing of the steady permanent kind, which is safe, although greater activity is to be desired. Considering the complete uncertainty which surrounds the future at home and abroad, trade keeps up better than could have been expected.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred at the Old Park Colliery of Messrs. Lloyd, Foster, and Co., at Wednesbury, on Friday. At the time of the explosion a skip containing several men was descending a shaft, and as the engine was knocked to pieces by the materials driven against it, the skip was detached, and fell by its own weight. Happily, however, this shaft was an exception to the almost universal rule in South Staffordshire, and was fitted with guides, which prevented the skip descending so rapidly, so that the men sustained no serious injury. The stoker and engineer escaped in a remarkable manner, but a man who was near, but not employed at the colliery, was killed by a portion of the broken machinery striking him. At the opening of the inquest it was proved that the bursting of the boiler arose from the cause which almost invariably occasions these accidents—the water being allowed to get low, the plates in consequence becoming red-hot, and the sudden admission of water, or the disturbance of that in the boiler, causing a sudden creation of steam. The engineer said he had tried his gauge shortly before the accident, but supposed it must have stuck. He was regarded as a very careful man. Mr. Longridge, the Government Inspector of Mines, was present at the inquest, and remarked that, in addition to the recent case of the plates having become red-hot from over heating, the appearance of the interior of the boiler plainly showed that this had been the case frequently before. He highly praised the arrangements for raising the skips in the shafts, to which several men owe the preservation of their lives.

Meetings of colliers are being held throughout the district on behalf of the Miners' Petition, the features of which have been previously noticed in the Journal. The leading one is that the hours which miners work shall be restricted, by legislative enactment, to eight hours per day. If the colliers would work eight hours daily, instead of playing two or three days, and then working day and night during the latter part of the week, it would be a great gain to their employers. The leaders of the movement urge that the leisure to be thus acquired should be devoted to improvement.

Except in Walsall and Dudley there is no contest in the parliamentary elections in this district, and even in those towns the colliers, as such, do not appear to be taking any prominent part.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 21.—The unsettled position of political affairs, consequent upon the near approach of a general election, and the somewhat uncertain prospect of war, form the only topics of conversation in business circles, to the comparative exclusion of commerce. The quarterly meetings, which terminated on Saturday last, afford ample illustration of the fact that our commercial relations are being considerably disturbed by our critical position. Under these circumstances, there have been fewer orders given out, and merchants show a great disposition to confine their transactions to immediate requirements. After the general election and the meeting of the proposed Congress, no doubt, the Iron Trade will rally. The enquiry for railway ironwork is steady, but for other descriptions of iron there is little demand, and a belief prevails to some extent that unless the trade should improve a reduction will have to be made. A large house in Yorkshire has just received some heavy contracts from the Ordnance Department.

The Coal Trade is generally more active than it has been during the last fortnight, but business is scarcely so brisk as it was at this period last year. The prices are tolerably steady, but we hear of some large collieries having made a small reduction in their rates.

The lead mining interest is exceedingly quiet, and there is but little to notice of any interest.

The Mill Dam Mine is progressing very well, and the directors are

working vigorously to bring the mining operations into activity, which they will succeed in doing as soon as the plant is completed.

The Mill Town Mine is looking much better than it was, and the men are getting some good ore. The last sale was a very satisfactory one.

The New Midland Mine is proceeding slowly; a large quantity of water has found its way into the shaft, and now the men are employed in pumping it out—a process which is very slow and tedious.

The system adopted by the Great Northern Railway in carrying out the trade of coal merchants is creating wide-spread dissatisfaction to the coalmasters of the South Yorkshire district; and we learn that during the present season vigorous efforts will be made to put all the coal masters on a par with regard to the price charged per ton. Under present circumstances the company can undersell the merchants in the London markets, and, moreover, they have the power to annoy them if they feel so disposed.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

The Mining Journal, the accredited organ of mining industry at home and abroad, has always recognised the claim which Ireland has upon the attention of all engaged in mining pursuits, and has at all times laid open its columns to any statements tending to enlighten the public mind upon what cannot be any longer regarded as unworthy of attention—the Mineral Wealth of Ireland. To satisfy the known public want in this respect will be the constant aim of your correspondent, who, it must be confessed, has an ample field to work upon, and, it may be added, an unknown one; indeed, it is difficult to understand how a country which at one time supplied to other countries so much manufactured iron, and has from an early date yielded its precious treasures—the nobler as well as the baser metals—has not been thought worthy of having events connected with its mining industry duly, or indeed at all, recorded. The news of the time seems to have hitherto satisfied the desire for knowledge of Irish mining, and the result is that no authentic record exists of its past history, and it is, therefore, impossible, having scarcely any data, to trace satisfactorily the progress of mining in Ireland hitherto. It must be confessed that, owing to the past mismanagement of companies formed to work minerals here, Irish capital has been for a long time past diverted from such a legitimate source of employment; but I am happy in being able to announce a new era in this respect, as evidenced by the great success which has attended the launch of the Carysfort Mining Company, the entire capital of which has been subscribed for, and nearly altogether by Irishmen, the names of the directors being such as to inspire the greatest possible confidence. Of this company's proceedings I hope to keep you advised; and I sincerely trust that while my chronicle will be true, it will also be highly favourable. The apathy which has hitherto existed seems to be wearing off, and I, therefore, join all well-wishers to this country in hoping that the intelligence, industry, and wealth of our inhabitants will be no longer wanting their proper direction.

I hope in my future letters to lay some matters of much interest before your readers; for the present I will content myself by directing attention to the circular-letter addressed to the shareholders of the Gievraun Mining Company, as also to the report of Captain Boudry. This mine possesses some geological features of interest (to which I will hereafter refer), and presents, as far as can be ascertained, great chances of success—the indications being of a highly favourable nature.

The following very interesting results have been obtained by analysis made by the laboratory students in the Museum of Irish Industry, under the able guidance of the Professor of Practical Chemistry, Mr. Robert Galloway, F.C.S.:

MUNSTER COAL FIELD.—COUNTY OF CORK.
(Showing amount of iron in 100 parts of ore.)
Inferior clay ironstone from coal measures at Dromach Colliery, Kanturk 5.15
Massive clay ironstone, forming thin bands in the shale overlying the fourpenny vein, at Lisacore Colliery, near Kanturk 3.94
Massive clay ironstone, forming beds or bands in the overlying shale of the "sweet vein," at Dromach Colliery 4.12

TIPPERARY COAL FIELD.—SLEEVARDACH COLLIERY.
Clay ironstone, forming thin beds interstratified with the shale forming the roof of the upper seam 33.99

TIPPERARY COAL FIELD.—EARL HILL COLLIERY.
Amount of iron in state of protoxide 31.02
Amount of iron in state of peroxide 6.18 = 38.99

CONNAUGHT COAL FIELD.
Massive clay ironstone, forming beds resting on the alum shale, at Tullinawanna-Creevelia Works 33.96

ANTRIM COAL FIELD.
Massive clay ironstone from the beds associated with the coal measures at Ballycastle Colliery 45.12

TYRONE COAL FIELD.
Clay ironstone balls found in the grey slate clay of the coal measures at Coal Island Colliery 27.38

Massive clay ironstone passing into red hematite, at Coal Island Colliery—protoxide 1.23
Ditto ditto ditto—peroxide 24.27 = 25.99

LEINSTER COAL FIELD.—COUNTY KILKENNY.
Clay ironstone balls found in the shale of the coal measures near Castlecomer 21.45

LEINSTER COAL FIELD.—QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Clay ironstone balls found in the shale of the coal measures at Doonane 18.17
Brown hematite from Kildrillo, county Wicklow 27.42

FOREST OF DEAN.—(From our Correspondent.)—In this district the coal trade has been steady for the past few weeks, but the price is not sufficiently remunerative to the proprietors on account of the competition with Newport and Cardiff, at both of which ports the quotation has been lowered considerably. The trade in iron ore is exceedingly good, and a larger quantity has lately gone away from the western side than ever; the eastern iron mines alone having sent upwards of 3000 tons per month. The trade at Sling and Ham Pits has been, and is, also exceedingly good. This may be accounted for from the fact that the iron ore trade is getting into legitimate hands, and that the sellers are connected with established works; while it used to be the case that the market was supplied by "middle men," who purchased from men working in the out-croppings, or in "slope pits," who were given but a very low price, and who adulterated with refuse stone and even common soil, until the so-called ore was dead at any price. The effect of this was to give the Forest a bad name, and well nigh destroy its iron ore trade altogether. But the superior nature of the mine raised at the pits upon the Easter award is fast redeeming the character of the district, and railways alone are needed to make this royal forest what it is destined for by natural advantages and productiveness—one of the most facile neighbourhoods for supplying Staffordshire and South Wales with rare quality calcareous ores, and for making iron of the most superior quality at home, for its deposits of iron ore are unlimited.

WATER WHEELS.—An improvement in that class of water-wheels in which the water is made to act upon the wheel by atmospheric pressure, produced by means of a vacuum formed in a draft tube below the wheel, has been patented, for a correspondent, by Mr. W. E. Newton. The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the wheel, and acts in connection with the draft tube, whereby the wheel is rendered exceedingly simple in construction and very efficacious. A horizontal shaft is placed in a box on a penstock, through which the shaft passes transversely; this box is provided at each side with a tubular projection. The screws are permanently attached to the horizontal shaft, and form the wheel. On the shaft are two easily fitting circular discs, which form the gates of the wheel, and may be adjusted by any suitable means.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF RED LEAD UPON IRON.—Mr. Robert Lamont, who was, a few months back, requested by the managers of one of the largest steam-packet companies in the kingdom to make a report on the merits of certain compositions used to a large extent in Liverpool for the preservation of iron ships, and to prevent rusting on the bottoms of such vessels, has come to the conclusion, so far as regards the use of red lead, or paints containing lead, quite at variance with the popular notion upon the subject, by declaring the use of that pigment for coating iron vessels to be the most pernicious. And in this hypothesis he is confirmed by the opinion of Mr. Nathan Mercer, F.C.S., who, after inspecting the iron ship *William Fairbairn*, the plates of which were coated with red lead prior to her late voyage to Calcutta, observes that the extent to which the iron had been corroded could not fail to attract the attention of the most superficial observer. On a close inspection he found the red lead coating covered with blisters, from each of which, on being opened, a clear fluid escaped, and left exposed the surface of the iron a number of brilliantly shining crystals of metallic lead. Mr. Mercer says each blister is, in fact, a galvanic battery in miniature, and that, as wherever there is electrical there must also be chemical action, the corrosion is easily accounted for. This action, he says, will continue as long as any red lead remains, and is necessarily at the expense of the iron. He also points out that the "sweat," so well known to every person interested in iron ships, is not, as is generally supposed, salt water, but a solution of chloride of iron manufactured in the blisters. Mr. Mercer considers this sweating is due in a great degree to the use of red lead paint in immediate contact with iron; and he recommends, therefore, that it should never be used as a coating for sea-going vessels, unless special precautions are taken to prevent its coming into direct contact with the iron.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

TEXTE PAR SUITE DE LIQUIDATION VOLONTAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES MINES ET USINES DE CUIVRE DE MARIENBERG ET BENDORF.

LES PROPRIÉTAIRES FERONT EXPOSER EN VENTE PUBLIQUE, au plus offrant, à Cologne, le 23 Mai, 1859, à Trois heures de l'après-midi, par le Ministère du Notaire soussigné, M. Eglinger, et dans son étude, rue Richmanstrasse, 4, les MINES DE CUIVRE CONSOLIDÉES DE ST. MARIENBERG, et la Fonderie de BENDORF. Cette vente comprend :

1. Les MINES DE CUIVRE CONSOLIDÉES DE ST. MARIENBERG, englobant 5 concessions par le décret royal du 30 Mars, 1850, sous le nom de Mine de St. Marienberg, situées à environ 1/2 de lieue du Rhin, mairie Unkel, cercle Neuwied, régence Coblenz, Prusse rhénane, et le bien-fonds qui en dépend sur les diverses communes de Bruchhausen, Unkel, Rheinbreitbach, Erpel, Orsberg, mairie Unkel, forme une surface totale d'environ 18 morgen.
2. La Fonderie de METAUX de BENDORF composée de 6 fours à cuivre (système galleis), 1 four à chaux, ateliers, magasins, maisons qui en dépendent. Cette usine située près du Rhin au lieu dit Erdweg, cercle Neuwied, régence Coblenz, Prusse rhénane, possède une surface totale de terrain d'environ 6 morgen.

Pour les conditions, s'adresser à M. E. EGlinger, notaire, à Cologne; au liquidateur de la société à la Fonderie de Métaux à Bendorf, Mr. Ed. LETHRANGE.

Cologne, le 11 Mars, 1859. W. EGLINGER, Notaire.

SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF THE SOCIETY OF COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS OF MARIENBERG AND BENDORF.

THE PROPRIETORS WILL OFFER FOR PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, at Cologne, on the 23rd day of May, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, through the undersigned notary, and at his offices, No. 4, Richmanstrasse, the CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF ST. MARIENBERG, and the SMELTING WORKS OF BENDORF. The sale comprises :

1. The COPPER MINES OF ST. MARIENBERG, uniting 5 concessions, consolidated by the royal decree of March 30, 1850, under the title of the St. Marienberg Mine, together with STEAM MACHINERY and BUILDINGS attached. The mines are situated at about 1/2 of a league from the Rhine, in the mairie of Unkel, in Neuwied, Coblenz, Prussia; and the dependent property in the several communes of Bruchhausen, Unkel, Rheinbreitbach, Erpel, Orsberg, mairie Unkel, form a total surface of about 18 morgen.
2. The SMELTING WORKS OF BENDORF comprise 6 copper furnaces (système galleis), 1 lime kiln, together with ateliers, magazines, and dependent buildings. These works are situated near the Rhine, at Erdweg, in Neuwied, Coblenz, Rhénish Prussia, and cover a surface of about 6 morgen.

For conditions, &c., apply to M. E. EGlinger, notary, Cologne; or to the liquidator of the society, Mr. Ed. LETHRANGE, at the smelting works, Bendorf.

Cologne, March 11, 1859. W. EGLINGER, Notary.

VENTE PUBLIQUE DE MINES.—A la demande du Conseil d'Administration de la faillite de L. Strauss, à Brillon, le soussigné NOTAIRE VENDRA PUBLIQUEMENT ET JUDICIAIREMENT, le lundi 4 Juillet, 1859, à Trois heures de relevée, en son étude à Cologne, Richmanstrasse, No. 4, la QUATRIÈME PARTIE indivise des MINES ci-après désignées appartenantes à la dite faillite, en commun avec trois co-intéressés, savoir :

1. De 56 MINES DE FER, en partie concédées, en partie demandées en concession, situées dans la principauté de Neuwied.
2. De 33 MINES DE FER et MUTHUNGS, situées dans les quartiers miniers d'Unkel, et de Hamm, district du Bergamt de Siegen, province Rhénane de Prusse.
3. De 33 MINES et MUTHUNGS de MINÉRAIS de FLOMB, de BLENDE, de MINÉRAIS de CUIVRE, et AUTRES METAUX, situées dans les mêmes quartiers.

Pour tous les renseignements, s'adresser en l'étude du Notaire soussigné, ou seul assisté par la description exacte et officielle du Bergamt de ces mines, les cartes et les plans de leur situation ainsi que les conditions de la vente.

Cologne le 8 Mars, 1859. W. EGLINGER, Notaire.

PUBLIC SALE OF MINES.—In accordance with instructions from the Council of Administration under the bankruptcy of L. Strauss, o. n. Monday, the 4th day of July, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at his offices, No. 4, Richmanstrasse, Cologne, the entire ONE-FOURTH PART (which is comprised under the bankruptcy's estate) of the undermentioned MINES, which the bankrupt held in common with three copartners, that is to say :

1. Of 56 IRON MINES, part conceded, and part having concessions demanded, situated in the principality of Neuwied.
2. Of 33 IRON MINES and MUTHUNGS (rights to claim concessions), situated in the well-known mining districts of Oberberg, Unkel, and Hamm, within the jurisdiction of the Bergamt of Siegen, in Rhénish Prussia.
3. Of 33 MINES and MUTHUNGS yielding the ores of LEAD, BLENDE, COPPER, and OTHER METALS, situated in the same locality.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at his offices, as above, where also is deposited the precise and official description (from the Bergamt) of maps and plans of their position, and conditions of sale.

Cologne, March 8, 1859. W. EGLINGER, Notary.

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ENGINEERING PRECEDENTS FOR STEAM MACHINERY : Embracing the Performances of Steam Ships, Experiments with Propelling Instruments, Condensers, Boilers, &c., accompanied by Analyses of the same, the whole being original matter. By B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief Engineer, U.S. Navy.

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THE CARWAY AND DUFFRYN STEAM COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.
BROKER—S. E. NUTT, Esq., 3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 5, GREAT QUEEN STREET, WESTMINSTER

This company was incorporated and commenced working in January, 1858, the well-known collieries of Carway and Duffryn, and the adjacent mineral properties, the produce of which is well known and highly appreciated, not only in these districts, but in the London market and in most of the ports of England and Ireland.

The collieries are situated in the parishes of Pembrey and Kidwelly, in the county of Carmarthenshire, about five miles, by canal, from the shipping ports of Burry Port and Kidwelly—at which the company have depots for storing and shipping their coal—and about five miles from the Pembrey station of the South Wales Railway. The Carway and Duffryn Collieries have been opened some years, and during the past year this company have expended a considerable sum in further developing these valuable properties and extending the works.

The several properties consist of about 500 acres, and are held under leases at certain royalties.

These properties are estimated to contain 20 million tons of workable coal. There are in all 17 veins, and the chief of them are shown on the Geological Ordnance Survey of Great Britain.

The veins vary from 1 to 9 feet in thickness, but the Big Vein of 9 ft. is the only one being worked at present, which alone is calculated will yield of workable coal 3,473,910 tons, or sufficient to last nearly 60 years at 40,000 tons per annum.

The plant at present consists of two steam-engines, with all the winding gear and pumping apparatus in full operation; the newly-erected engine-house and workshops, smithies, storehouses, stabling, offices, &c., the whole constructed in the best possible manner; also, railway plant, trucks and tramways, barges, horses, &c.—in fact, every adjunct necessary at the present moment for raising and shipping with dispatch 200 tons of coal per day.

Since the 1st of January, in the last year, when the company first took possession of these mines, a large sum of money has been expended in improving the underground and surface works, and whilst these new works have been in progress, only a comparatively small quantity of coal has been raised, (about) 25,000 tons, the whole of which has been readily sold at a good profit. The average raisings at present are 600 tons per week. By the end of the month of April the whole of the improvements will be finished, when the company will be enabled to raise with facility 200 tons per day, or in round figures 60,000 tons per annum.

The average selling price of coal (free on board ship) in Pembrey Harbour or Kidwelly Quay is 8s. per ton.

An inspection of the company's books will enable the most scrupulous to satisfy themselves that this is one of the most legitimate undertakings ever offered to capitalists.

The present capital of the company is £19,000; and the directors require the further sum of £20,000, which will enable the directors further to develop the collieries, and leave working capital in hand sufficient for all purposes. When this £20,000 is subscribed, the directors undertake to close the capital account at £25,000.

It is now proposed to issue debentures for £20,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, of not less than £25 each, with the option to the holders of exchanging the same for shares of an equal amount, and thus participating in the profits with ordinary shareholders, if before the expiration of two years from the time the holders of these debentures declare their intention so to do—an option of which the directors feel the debenture holders will only be too ready to avail themselves, as it is contemplated the divisible profits for the current year will be over 20 per cent.

The directors will receive applications for debenture bonds in the accompanying form, and will give the preference to applications from parties who propose to take up bonds of not less than £100 each.

Applications may be sent either to the broker or to the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURE BONDS.
To the Directors of the Carway and Duffryn Coal Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN, I request you to allot to me debenture bonds of £
each of the above company, payable in five years from the date thereof, with interest at 6 per cent. half-yearly in the meantime, which I undertake to accept, and pay the amount thereof within 14 days after being required so to do by you.

Name
Dated this day of 1859. Address

WEST DEVON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), CALSTOCK, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In 30,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit of 5s. per share to be paid to the bankers of the company on application.
Four months to intervene between each call. No call to exceed 2s. 6d. per share.
All liability to cease on payment of £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD BARNALL, Esq., Cliff Hall, Tamworth.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq., 50, Eaton-square, London.
THOMAS ELD, Esq., Pool Hall, Market Drayton, Salop.
EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Boyne Grove, Maidenhead.
JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., South Castle-street, Liverpool.
THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq., Canonbury, London.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Crosley and Burn, 34, Lombard-street, City.
SECRETARY—Mr. William S. Trotter.

OFFICES, No. 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, BROAD-STREET, E.C.
PROSPECTUS.

This mine is situated immediately adjoining on the western boundary of the Devon Great Consols, the directors of which mine, in their Fourteenth Report, dated May 25, 1858, declared dividends to the amount of £61,440, independent of the outlay of considerable sums in other works, and stated that the copper ore returned within the last thirteen years amounted to £1,650,860 8s. 11d., and that dividends to the amount of £616,448 had been paid to the shareholders.

The workings of the West Devon Consols are within 50 fms. of the Devon Great Consols main shaft, and on the same lodes and strata, with every possible prospect of being equally productive.

Two hundred and fifty tons of copper ore have already been returned from the shallow levels, and the Devon Great Consols lodes traced direct from that property through this set.

James Richards, the present mining captain and agent of the Devon Great Consols, has undertaken to superintend the workings of the West Devon Consols, after having duly inspected and reported on the same. The following is an extract of his report :—

"I am of opinion that the further prosecution of this mine should be carried out in the following manner :—That the present engine-shaft on the north lode be continued, and on reaching the respective depths of 40, 52, 64, and 76 fms., levels be extended both east and west, for the purpose of proving this lode, which so well deserves an effectual trial. That the sinking the old shaft 90 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft be resumed, and levels extended therefrom, the water from which can be drained by means of a line of rods attached to the present steam-engine. The middle lode shaft should also be sunk, and levels extended both east and west, at the same depths as advised above. The best courses of ore are found—if my recommendations are carried into effect, the West Devon Consols will not only become a productive but a profitable mine."

"Devon Great Consols.—About the time of the commencement of the last working, gave a detailed report of the extent and nature of the operations of this mine, and believing that the indications at surface and the character of the lodes underground were exceedingly promising, I expressed my opinion that if properly prosecuted it would prove productive. Since the date of that report the engine-shaft has been sunk some fathoms, and a few of the levels have been somewhat extended; but as the operations altogether, I see no reason whatever to alter in the slightest degree the opinion I then gave, that on having a fair trial this will not fail to prove a profitable mine."

JAMES RICHARDS, Managing Agent at Devon Great Consols.

And which report is further borne out by Captain John Hitchins, mining surveyor, a person of considerable eminence, and well-known in the mining world. The following is an extract from his report :—

"March 5, 1859.—On reading the reports of Captains James Richards and Rowe, I fully agree with their general tenor, in supposing that this property (West Devon Consols) is a valuable one, provided a proper amount of capital, such as it requires, and which it has not yet had, is properly laid out therein. The work already done in sinking shafts and rising levels is so much accomplished both in labour and time; and the machinery on the premises, together with a good plant of materials, which have cost a considerable sum, are so many indications towards a complete trial. Beyond the foregoing, I do not see the necessity for further remark, other than to state that I have an estimate as required, of what I think is a sufficient amount to give this adventure a fair and sufficient exploration. I consider that to develop the main lodes to a depth of 75 fms. with levels, &c., as also trials on the others to a fair extent, can be accomplished with a capital of £10,000, if well and economically applied, during the expenditure of which no doubt but returns of copper ore will be made from the workings, so as considerably to aid the funds of the company at least, and more probably arrive at a profitable result. The outlay of which both the reports alluded to fully advocate, with which I also not only agree but could deeply advise, as I believe that it is a good adventure."

JERU HITCHINS.

Capt. Thos. Gill, who has been the mineral agent for the Duchy of Cornwall for the last seven years, but left to take a more lucrative situation in Cuba, and who is now the managing agent of Great Wheal Vre Mine, and is considered by the Duchy of Cornwall as an authority of considerable eminence, also examined this mine during the period he was employed as Duchy Surveyor. The following is extracted from his report to the directors of this company :—

"This property is bounded on the east by the eastern side of the Tamar River, adjacent to the Devon Great Consols Mine, and a continuation of the same lodes of that valuable mine must pass through it. Many attempts have been made to fully develop the lodes, but without success—partly from want of capital, and other causes. The deepest part of the mine is not more than about 32 fms. perpendicular from surface, therefore it is not general to suppose that large and regular deposits of ore can be expected at such a shallow depth (except in extraordinary cases) where there are such large lodes as those in this property; and I am of opinion that if those lodes are explored to a proper depth they will prove very productive, and yield great profit to those who may have money in the speculation, if carried on in a spirited manner, together with judicious management."

THOS. GILL, late Mineral Agent to the Duchy of Cornwall.

The directors state that this company being registered under the Limited Liability Act, the shareholders are in no way responsible or liable, and can sustain no further loss than the money invested by them, being £1 per share, which may ultimately realise a considerable profit. The plan of this property will show the relative position of the two mines, Devon Great Consols and West Devon Consols; and, if any reliance can be placed upon the highly respectable agents, Messrs. Richards, Gill, Hitchins, and others, there can be no doubt that the West Devon Consols must be a good and lasting mine, and a profitable investment to the shareholders.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, 1, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street, E.C.

THE SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £80,000, in shares of £1 each. Deposit, 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PEACE, Esq., F.G.S., Wigan, Chairman.
ISAIAH BOOTH, Esq., Manchester, Managing Director.
JOHN EGGLIS, Esq., Manchester.
THOMAS GOODIER, Esq., Liverpool.
FRANCIS LANGTON, Esq., Brighton.
JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Wigan.
JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., Liverpool.
JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., Liverpool.
BANKERS—Messrs. J. BARNES and Co., Lord-street, Liverpool.
AUDITORS—James Wensley, Esq., Gloucester-place, Liverpool.
SOLICITORS—Maskell W. Peace, Esq., Wigan.
SECRETARY—Mr. F. OWEN.

OFFICES—6, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The objects of the company are to carry on the working of coal, canal, and ironstone, smelting, and lime burning, and other operations in aid of the same.

The company have purchased a freehold estate at Mold, in Flintshire, 114 acres in extent, and also the lease of the coal, canal, and ironstone, existing under adjacent estates, comprising an additional area of about 300 acres, held upon favourable royalties for 21 and 25 years, from 1857.

These properties are advantageously situated at a distance of 29 miles from the large export markets of Birkenhead and Liverpool, on the Mold branch railway, with which the company's works and collieries will be connected by a short line of a mile in length, of easy construction, over land already leased and purchased for the purpose.

Mr. Peace estimates that the estates of the company will yield from mines now won and in work nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal, exclusive of additional seams of coal and ironstone which are referred to by Mr. Higson in a report made by him.

The quality is eminently adapted for smelting, steam, and other purposes, and is also particularly suitable for exportation, being similar in character with the Hartley coals of the North, and the demand for this description of coal is great and increasing.

The present shafts are being enlarged, new machinery is being put up, and preparations are being made for carrying on the colliery works on an extensive scale. Valuable lime is found in the immediate neighbourhood, leases of which are attainable by the company on advantageous terms.

In addition to the coal and lime, there exists in the freehold estate large deposits of ironstone, which can be profitably disposed of to the ironmasters of the neighbourhood. The profits from smelting are generally very large, and the company anticipate considerable profits therefrom. The locality is suitable, as it abounds in lead and zinc ores, and possesses unusual facilities for conveyance by railway and for water carriage by the Dee and the Mersey.

In addition to the ores of the district, the promoters have made advantageous arrangements for the reception of consignments of foreign ores, samples of which have been tested in this country, and proved to be of rich quality.

The directors have fixed the present amount of capital at £80,000. From the reports of several experienced mining engineers, the directors are warranted in anticipating a profit on the capital embarked, at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. The vendors of the collieries have accepted the purchase money in paid-up shares of the company, having only a limited number to be allotted, and for which the directors are prepared to receive applications up to the 14th May next.

The company being under the Limited Liability Act, shareholders having paid up their shares in full are exonerated from all further liability.

In the case of shares being paid up in full, the company will allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the balance paid up beyond the sum for the time being called for.

Application for the remaining shares must be made in the following form, and forwarded to the secretary, Mr. F. Owen, 6, Castle-street, Liverpool:—

To the Acting Directors of the Smelting, Reduction, Lime, and Coal Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN—I request you will allot me shares in the undertaking of the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the above number of shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay a deposit of 10s. per share, at such time and place as may be appointed for that purpose in the letter of allotment, and that this application shall be taken as an acceptance by me of so many shares, not exceeding the number above-mentioned, as you may think fit to allot me.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Profession, trade, or occupation.....

HIRNANT LEAD MINES (LIMITED).

NEAR LLANGUNOG, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Capital £3000, in 3000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.

The remaining 15s. per share to be called for as may be required, in calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. per share, and not often than every two months.

The company is intended to be incorporated under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 47.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; the North and South Wales Bank, Wrexham.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Henshaw, Hope-street, Wrexham.

The Hirnant Mines have hitherto been only worked by a few individuals, principally by Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, of Pen-y-bont Vawr, and the workings show the existence of both lead and copper ore; the former, there is every reason to believe, will be found in a very considerable body.

The present holders of the mines would on no account part with their interest if they possessed the means to carry them on in a proper manner, and they propose to dispose of their interest in them for £1000, £800 of which will be taken in shares, and the remaining £200 to be paid to Mr. Lloyd, for work done by him at the mines; £50 has also to be paid to Mr. PIERCE, for his survey and report, with plans and sections, which are carefully got up to show the true value of the mines, but this sum he has agreed to take in shares.

It is computed that the expense of sinking to a depth of 50 yards, and erecting the necessary machinery will amount to £500. Purchasing the interest of the present holders, cost of lease, plans, sections, and surveying, &c., is estimated at £1300; so that, after sinking a depth of 50 yards, a sum of £1200 will be available for exploring and carrying on the mine, when it is fully considered lead will bear largely. The liability of the shareholders will be strictly limited to £1 per share.

Plans and sections of the mines, with samples of the ore, may be seen on application to JAMES CROFTS, Esq., mining broker, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London; WILLIAM JONES, Esq., 3, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London; J. PILKINGTON, Esq., mining engineer, Wrexham; or to the SECRETARY, Wrexham; to any of whom applications for shares (in the annexed form) may be addressed.

To the Committee of the Hirnant Lead Mining Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN—I request you to allot me shares in the above mining company, and I agree to accept the same, or any lesser number which may be allotted to me. I enclose herewith £5, being the first payment of 5s. per share thereon, for which I request you will forward me the bankers' receipt.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....

Dated this day of , 1859.

THE GREAT CENTRAL MINING COMPANY OF DEVON (LIMITED).

Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposited, 5s. per share, and 5s. on allotment.

Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and liability limited to amount of subscription.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN ATTWOOD, Esq., Brighton.
FREDERICK GEORGE FELLOWE, Esq., 11, Grove Hill-terrace, Camberwell, S.
GEORGE HENRY FLETCHER, Esq., Kirkham House, Prestwich, Manchester.
THOMAS PITCHARD, Esq., 20, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, W.
JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, Esq., St. Leonard's, Mortlake, Surrey.
HENRY SAUNDERS, Esq., City Road, E.C.
HOWARD SPENSLEY, Esq., 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, London.
BROKERS—Messrs. Sims and Hill, 3, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
SOLICITOR—H. Fryer, Esq., 2, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, W.C.
CAPTAIN OF THE MINES, AND LOCAL MANAGER—Mr. James Browning, East-street, Ashburton.

AUDITOR—Charles Fitch Kemp, Esq., public accountant, 7, Gresham-street, E.C.
SECRETARY—Ernest G. Fellowe, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—70, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working extensive grants of mineral lands, situated most favourably at the junction of the slate and the kilaas, a country allowed by the highest geological authorities to be the most congenial for the production of mineral deposits. The sets are centrally situated, in the parish of Ilminster, near New-gate Abbott, in the county of Devon, between the two celebrated mining districts of Tavistock and Ashburton. This geological fact is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as the stratification on the western range of the Dartmoor Hills, in the Tavistock district, has long been celebrated for the enormous quantity of ore it produces.

The vast resources of the extensive set secured by the Great Central Mining Company of Devon (limited) are already considerably developed: copper of great richness, silver, iron, tin, slate, and granite are found to exist in large quantities, both near the surface and at considerable depths; operations have been commenced with great success upon five lodes—two of tin and three of copper; a shaft has been sunk for 25 fms., and adit levels driven for 70 fms. east and west on the course of the tin lodes, which have yielded 21 tons 13 cwt. of white tin, and sold for £77 per ton; some stones from these lodes have been assayed, and found to contain as large a percentage as 72-80 of tin.

The copper lodes in these sets are numerous, and from the uneven nature of the ground in which they are situated, are easily wrought upon by means of adit levels, and the expense of costly machinery for descending this part of the mines thus entirely avoided. Up to the present time three copper lodes have been opened upon, showing extraordinary evidence of great mineral wealth. The main lode, or No. 1 lode, yields tin, copper, and silver. From this lode samples upon assay are proved to contain fully 17-25 per cent. of copper, and about 100 ounces of silver to the ton of the ore. In the western portion of these sets an immense champion copper lode (No. 2), which is 20 ft. wide, has been opened upon, producing rich gossan, capel, quartz, mundle, and black and grey copper ore. Another lode (No. 3), about 140 fathoms to the south-west of the lode No. 2, has been opened upon by means of a shaft. It is at present from 3 to 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz and rich black and yellow ore of great value. The composition of these lodes resembles that of the lodes in the great dividend-paying mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock. It is intended to drive adit levels on the course of these three copper lodes for a few fathoms, when rich tribute-paying ground will be opened up. Large beds of ironstone are found in all directions, also bunches of silver-lead ore, which upon assay show a large proportion of silver. No operations, however, have been commenced upon either the iron or lead deposits.

Water-power exists for crushing and dressing the ores. Timber can be purchased upon the spot at very moderate rates, and good roads have been made to the neighbouring towns and villages for the transport of ores and materials; labour is also cheap and abundant.

Messrs. Mitchell and Rickard have assayed some average stones from the various lodes. Their certificates of assay show, in the case of tin lodes, percentages of 21, 22, 29, and 35 from four samples; and in the case of copper lodes, per centages of 20 8-10ths to 25 2-10ths of fine copper, from two samples.

Prospectuses, with full reports by Capt. Joseph Richards, of the Devon Consols Mine, and Capt. Goldworthy, of the East Wistal Russell Mines, Tavistock, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the offices of the company, 70, Cheapside, where also samples of the ores now being raised may be seen.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR ST. VINCENT, CAPE DE VERDE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Tuesday, the 10th May next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING AND DELIVERING on board Her Majesty's steam vessels at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, all such quantities of—
SOUTH WALES COALS,

fit for Her Majesty's steam vessels, as shall from time to time be demanded under a contract for twelve months certain, from 1st June, 1859, and afterwards until the expiration of three months' warning.

A form of the tender may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for St. Vincent," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the contract.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, April 16, 1859.

In the High Court of Chancery in England.

LEAD MINES, COUNTY MONAGHAN, IRELAND.

TO BE LET, BY TENDER, for a term of not less than 21, or more than 41 years, from 24th day of June, 1859, in pursuance of directions given by His Honour the Master of the Rolls in England, in a certain case of Denny v. Denny, and with his approbation, the MINES AND LODES OF LEAD AND LEAD ORE, with all COPPER ORES, or OTHER ORES or METALS lying in and under the townlands of Derryglusk and Lisguiney, containing, according to the Ordnance Survey, 315 statute acres, all adjoining and situate in the parish of Tullycorbet, within three miles of the town and railway station of Ballinay, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland.

The rich character of the lodes that have at present been discovered on the estate has been tested and ascertained by means of three trial shafts and a driving, from which lead ore has been taken of very superior quality, it being found by analysis to contain an unusually large proportion of silver.

Printed particulars and conditions of letting, with forms of tenders and plans of the estate annexed, may be had in London of Messrs. KINGSDOWN and DORMAN, 23, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.; or Mr. MARK SHEPHERD, of 9, Saxe-lane, E.C.; and in Ireland of Mr. FRANCIS LISABE, E.C., 42, Sackville-street, Dublin; Mr. GEORGE WOOD, Willoughby-place, Enniskillen; and Mr. ISAAC CHAFFORD, shamshill, near Ballinay, by the latter of whom the property and will be shown to intending lessees. The tenders are to be sent (endorsed Denny v. Denny, tender for mines, and sealed) to Messrs. KINGSDOWN and DORMAN, 23, Essex-street, Strand, aforesaid, on or before the 17th day of May, 1859, and Thursday, the 26th day of May, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, as appointed, as the time and place for ascertaining whether either of the tenders will be accepted.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Clerk.

IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

FINAL DIVIDEND TO CONTRIBUTORIES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING-UP ACTS OF 1848 AND 1849, and the IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—A FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of ONE SHILLING AND ELEVEN PENCE FAIRINGHAM in the pound, has been declared in this matter, and will be paid by the Official Manager between the hours of Two and Four o'clock, P.M., at 121, Lower Baginot-street, Dublin.

April 19, 1859.

AQUILLA SMITH, Official Manager.

TREHANE MINE.—FOR SALE, at this mine, a 40 in. cylinder

ENGINE, BOILER, and CRUSHER.—For particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, at the office of the company, 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London; Mr. JOHN PARKSONS, Jan., Marazion; or to Capt. PETER HARVEY, on the mine. Tenders to be addressed to the committee, at No. 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.—April 12, 1859.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN, that the OFFICES of this mine are REMOVED to the LONDON

MINE AGENCY, No. 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, from 57, Old Broad-street, and that Mr. H. PEET has been APPOINTED SECRETARY

of the company, in the room of Mr. Nicholson.

By order of the Committee, HENRY PEET, Secy.

April 14, 1859.

RIBDEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the White Hart Hotel, Uttomster, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the 31st of January last, determining the time at which the ordinary annual meetings of the company shall be held. Notice has been given of the intention to propose resolutions to the following effect:—

1.—That in place of Clause 47 of the Articles of Association, a clause be adopted giving a vote for every share held.

2.—That an alteration be made in Clause 52, regulating the use of proxies.

3.—That the number of directors be increased.

4.—To regulate the conduct of business at general meetings.

By order of the Board, J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Secy.

10, Regent-street, April 15, 1859.

THE WEST PARK CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING

COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street

Within, London, on THURSDAY, the 5th of May next, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Secy. and Purser.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, April 23, 1859.

THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY.

Established in April, 1852, under the Statute 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the office of the company, 192, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1859, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors, for the year ending 31st December, 1858.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secy.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, April 14, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1859, at the offices of the company, 192, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of Half-past Twelve in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the proposal of dissolving the company, and winding-up the affairs thereof.

And for the further purposes, in the event of its being determined to dissolve the said company, and to consider and determine upon the mode in which such winding-up shall be effected. A proposal has lately been made for the transfer of all the property and effects, and debts and liabilities, of the said company to a new company recently formed, under the name of "The New Granada Company (Limited)," which is to take to the same as a "going concern;" and at the meeting to be held as aforesaid, the resolutions hereunder written, or resolutions to the like purport or effect, will be submitted for consideration and approval.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the New Granada Company be dissolved, as from the date of this resolution.

2. That the directors be authorised to sell the property and effects of the company, subject to the debts and liabilities thereof, to the "New Granada Company (Limited)," for the sum of £2000, to be paid by an issue of 15,000 shares of £1 each in the capital of the last-mentioned company, such shares being considered and treated as paid up to the extent of 12s. per share.

3. That such 15,000 shares be distributed among the holders of certificates of shares in this company, in the proportion of one share in the new company for four shares in the old, upon payment of the remaining 8s. per share in the new company—equivalent to a payment of 2s. per share in the old company.

4. That the directors be authorised to take such steps as they may think fit for calling in the certificates of shares in the old company, and distributing the aforesaid 15,000 shares in the new company among the holders thereof.

5. That all holders of certificates in the old company who shall not, on or before Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, have accepted the shares in the new company to which, in accordance with the previous resolutions, they shall be entitled, shall be deemed to have declined the same, and the directors may dispose of such shares in such manner as they may think fit.

In the event of the sale of the property and effects of this company to the new company not being immediately completed—

That the directors be authorised to take such steps as they may think fit for the disposal of the property and effects of the company, and for the winding-up of its affairs upon such terms and in such manner as to them shall seem expedient, with power in the meantime to carry on the works at the mines.

N.B. The holders of scrip certificates for shares in the New Granada Company are invited to be present at the said meeting, but registered shareholders can alone be recognised as entitled to take part in the discussion, or to vote.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Granada Company (Limited) can be seen at the offices of the New Granada Company, 192, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, April 14, 1859.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secy.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, April 14, 1859.

COIAPPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY (PABELLO)

AND CHANARILLO RAILWAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that

SIX MONTHS' INTEREST, due 31st January last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, is NOW IN COURSE OF PAYMENT, at the offices of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street.

The scrip certificates must be left at the office, and the necessary form of application for the interest filled up, three clear days before the same can be paid.

London, April 13, 1859.

By order, EDWARD J. COLE, Secy.

LONDON DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE DIRECTORS of this company will be PREPARED on Monday next, the

25th inst., to RECEIVE TENDERS for the EXECUTION of a PORTION of their

WORKS, particulars of which may be obtained at the office, 61, Moorgate-street, E.C., on application.—April 18, 1859.

By order, A. OGAN, Secy.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on

GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The lectures will commence on

Wednesday morning, May 4th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday, at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE.

369, OXFORD STREET (nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre).—This splendid

institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from

Eleven A.M. till Ten P.M. Popular lectures take place six times every day, illustrated

by scientific apparatus, and the most superb collection of anatomical specimens and

models in the world; also, extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities.—Admission,

One Shilling. Catalogue free.—A really splendid collection.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION

at the Jarrow Docks, and at East Jarrow, near South Shields, in the county of Durham, on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 27th and 28th of April inst., in the company of Messrs. Jackson, Bean, and Gow's VALUABLE DOCK CONTRACT, consisting of NEW and SECOND-HAND TIMBER and BATTENS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, WOODEN BUILDINGS, QUARRY TOOLS, HARNES, SMITHY TOOLS, dirt roads, bogie, OLD BRASS, COPPER, and LEAD, and METAL DRUMS, COLLIER CRANES, STEAM BOILERS, JIB CRANES, SAW MILL, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, MORTAR MILL, &c. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneers, Sunderland Sale Offices, April 20, 1859.

FLINTSHIRE.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprehending the TRIMLEY HALL FARM and PART of the MOUNT FARM, together with the FRITH WATER, CORN MILL and PLANT; LIME ROCKS, MINES OF LEAD, and OTHER ORES, &c., situate in the township of Uchymynydd Ucha, near to Trydlyn.

MESSRS. CHURTON have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from the trustees for sale, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on

Saturday, the 14th day of May next, 1859, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, the Hop Pole Inn, in the City of Chester, in the following, or in such other lots, and such order, as may be determined upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall then be produced, the undermentioned EXTREMELY VALUABLE ESTATE.

Lot 1.—ALL that most substantially erected and very commodious FARM HOUSE, called TRIMLEY HALL, with the large range of out buildings, yards, garden, plantation, land, and appurtenances, containing in the whole about 81a. 3a. 10r., or thereabouts, situate in the township of Uchymynydd Ucha, in the parish of Hope; in the occupation of Mrs. Taylor, as tenant from year to year. There is a good lime kiln in this lot.

Lot 2.—ALL those HIGHLY IMPORTANT LIME ROCKS, with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

Lot 3.—ALL those extremely VALUABLE MINES OF LEAD, and OTHER ORES in and under the same land. A strong stream of water forms the south-easterly boundary, and is of great value to the estate. The turnpike road from Trydlyn to Wrexham (via the Holly Bush) also passes the estate, and it is in contemplation to continue the branch from the Chester and Mold Railway, which is already within 200 yards from the Frith Bridge through the lower part of the property, thus rendering it very easy of access.

Lot 4.—ALL that OLD-ESTABLISHED and WELL-ACCUSTOMED WATERCOURSE MILL, with all its PLANT, MACHINERY, LAND, and appurtenances thereto belonging, called or known by the name of the FRITH MILL, subject to a lease for 99 years, Messrs. Lewis, until the 29th September, 1903, at the yearly rent of 40s. The site of this lot, including the artificial watercourse, contains one statute acre or thereabouts.

Lot 5.—ALL those THREE SEVERAL PIECES or PARCELS OF LAND, formerly part of the Mount Farm, situate a short distance from the said Trimley Hall Farm, in the township of the said Mrs. Taylor, containing in the whole 22a. 1a. 50r., more or less.

N.B. The above estates are situated about two miles from the Hop Pole Inn, five miles from each of the railway stations at Wrexham, Rossett, and Hope; six miles from Mold, and about twelve miles from Chester.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Non-P.	Bus. done.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Non-P.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth [S.E.]	2 11 10	32 1/2	63 1/2	7 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	1000	Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan.	1 12 6	1	Feb. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 11 10	7 1/2	63 1/2	7 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Anzarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 0 0	1 1/2	No call.
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon.	0 12 6	4	63 1/2	7 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	1000	Antrobus (copper), St. Erwin.	2 5 0	2 6	Mar. 1859
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock.	2 6 8	7 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Ashtorbury United (cop., tin).	8 0 0	8 1/2	Mar. 1859
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just.	20 10 0	60	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Ballymynny (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	2	Mar. 1859
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just.	91 5 0	180	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Ballyvaughan (lead) [L.]	4 5 0	2 1/2	Mar. 1859
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan.	15 0 0	80	70 75	70 75	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Barf (lead), Kenwick.	1 5 0	3	July 1857
300	Corn Cwyrwyn (lead), Cardiganshire.	33 0 0	37	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Bardonia (copper), Illogan.	1 10 0	1	Mar. 1859
12000	Copper Mines of England.	25 0 0	25	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Bedford Consols (copper).	1 7 0	1	Jan. 1859
350000	ditto ditto.	100 0 0	100	25 1/2	25 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	500	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap.	18 15 0	5	Mar. 1859
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer.	8 0 0	31	27 1/2 30	27 1/2 30	0 10 0	10 0 0	1024	Benthwaite (lead), Linkin.	1 6 0	5	No call.
867	Cwm Erwin (lead) Cardiganshire.	7 10 0	14	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	3000	Berhaven (copper), Ireland.	15 16 0	1 1/2	No call.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire.	60 0 0	300	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	600	Berrisford (copper), Hudd.	2 10 0	5	Nov. 1858
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper).	4 6 3	13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Bessing, Kenwyn.	2 10 0	5	Oct. 1858
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.) Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	470	465 475	465 475	0 10 0	10 0 0	4775	Bolling Well (cop.), Gwithian.	4 5 0	1 1/2	Mar. 1859
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne.	128 17 6	300	220 225	220 225	0 10 0	10 0 0	1258	Boscawell (tin, copper).	4 5 0	4 1/2	Nov. 1858
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	290	220 225	220 225	0 10 0	10 0 0	160	Bosorne and Holloway.	4 5 0	6 1/2	Nov. 1858
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire.	32 0 0	110	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	123	Bosweldan and Wheal Castle.	32 0 0	1	Nov. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	24 5 0	175	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Bovary Consols (tin, cop.).	0 2 0	1	No call.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow.	4 14 0	8	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	30000	Brean Iron Mining Company.	0 10 0	1	No call.
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire.	5 0 0	38	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Brock W. Buckfastleigh.	4 0 0	6 1/2	Fully paid.
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead).	25 0 0	42	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	2900	Brownfield [L.]	4 0 0	6 1/2	Jan. 1859
496	Graham and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	54 15 0	80	77 1/2 80	77 1/2 80	0 10 0	10 0 0	250	Brymbo Ld. & Spel. Works [L.]	5 0 0	2	Jan. 1859
6000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.), Redruth.	0 14 6	15	13 14	13 14	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Brynglas (lead), Cardigan.	0 15 0	2	Jan. 1859
1924	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard.	8 10 0	8	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Buckland Consols (copper).	0 5 0	1	July 1858
160	Levan (copper, tin), St. Aust.	2 10 0	110	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	6380	Buller and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0	3 1/2	July 1858
400	Laburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	18 15 6	100	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1200	Buller and Bertha (copper).	3 10 0	4 1/2	Feb. 1859
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset.	3 15 0	13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1775	Calcutt United (tin and cop.)	6 10 0	1	Sept. 1858
1800	Miners Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham.	25 0 0	120	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	9115	Calcutt, Cardigan.	11 0 0	5 1/2	Apr. 1859
20000	Minning Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal).	7 0 0	135	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1000	Camboe Consols (copper).	11 0 0	1	Apr. 1859
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down.	50 0 0	35	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	4600	Camborne Yenn & Wh. Francis.	4 7 0	1 1/2	Apr. 1859
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne.	1 6 6	5	5 5 1/2	5 5 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	1204	Cardan Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer.	11 16 0	3 1/2	Feb. 1859
6000	N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	1 2 6	14	13 14	13 14	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	4 0 0	6	Mar. 1859
6400	Par Consols (cop., tin), St. Aust.	1 2 6	14	13 14	13 14	0 10 0	10 0 0	916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn.	13 15 7	12	Oct. 1858
290	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanidloes.	100 0 0	420	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	2580	Carmanthen United (lead) [L.]	2 10 0	3	Oct. 1858
1772	Pobberno (tin), St. Agnes (Frisland).	11 5 0	12	91 96	91 96	0 10 0	10 0 0	4370	Carmanthen (id., cop.), Mawgan.	3 10 0	1	Oct. 1858
560	Portland (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	96	91 96	91 96	0 10 0	10 0 0	3000	Carv. Vivian.	1 0 0	1 1/2	No call.
2500	Rhoswydd and Racheland (lead).	11 5 0	12	91 96	91 96	0 10 0	10 0 0	1065	Carvannal (cop., tin).	11 0 0	1	No call.
1024	Roswarne and Herland United.	7 10 0	14	13 14	13 14	0 10 0	10 0 0	3675	Carvannal United.	3 12 6	3	Dec. 1858
15000	Ruadon Colliery Company, Limited.	0 5 0	34	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	10000	Castell and Duffryn [L. £5]	2 10 0	3	Mar. 1859
512	South Caradon (cop., St. Cleer) [S.E.]	1 5 0	245	240 250	240 250	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Castle (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6	5s.	Aug. 1858
256	South Garris, Kenwyn.	26 0 0	47	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead).	0 14 0	6s.	Aug. 1858
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0	76	75 77 1/2	75 77 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Challott Consols (copper).	0 7 0	3s.	Oct. 1858
400	South Wh. Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 15 6	208	200 205	200 205	0 10 0	10 0 0	2048	Chilwarden, Wendron.	2 10 0	3	Sept. 1858
476	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	10 0 0	100	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	2000	Chisla (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 0 0	2 1/2	Apr. 1858
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	43	43 43 1/2	43 43 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	984	Clyde & Wentwood [L.]	3 0 0	2 1/2	Mar. 1859
6000	Tolvaichen (copper), Marazion.	26 0 0	47	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	3400	Cod Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	3 5 6	5	Nov. 1858
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap.	40 0 0	120	120 140	120 140	0 10 0	10 0 0	2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan.	16 19 0	7	Feb. 1859
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron.	23 7 8	42	38 40	38 40	0 10 0	10 0 0	256	Cop Hill (copper), Redruth.	48 0 0	120	July 1858
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	23	23 24	23 24	0 10 0	10 0 0	12000	Coraw. Gt. Cons. (id., &c.) [L.]	2 0 0	2	July 1858
512	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	1 10 0	85	85 87 1/2	85 87 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	30000	Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	9s.	No call.
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper).	7 10 0	7	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	12900	Creakle (cop.), Tavistock.	11 0 0	5	No call.
300	West Wh. Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 15 6	208	200 205	200 205	0 10 0	10 0 0	2000	Crowmen (lead), Llanidloes.	1 10 0	1 1/2	No call.
240	Wh. B. (tin), St. Just.	15 0 0	18	400 410	400 410	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Crown (copper), Tavistock.	11 0 0	5	Nov. 1858
512	Wh. Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 9 6	200	190 200	190 200	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Cumberland Head-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6 1/2	Fully paid.
256	Wh. Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	130	120 130	120 130	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Cwm Sebon (lead) [L. £2]	1 11 6	1	Mar. 1859
5120	Wh. Charlotte, Perranuthnoe.	1 0 8	24	24 3	24 3	0 10 0	10 0 0	21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	Nov. 1858
128	Wh. Friendship (copper), Devon.	50 0 0	90	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	2146	Dairfield (id.), Rhayader [L.]	2 19 6	1	Sept. 1858
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe.	0 4 0	6	5 6	5 6	0 10 0	10 0 0	1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire.	6 0 0	4	Nov. 1858
6000	Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes.	4 10 0	43	4 4 1/2	4 4 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Denham Bridge (cop.) [L. 10s.]	0 2 6	4s.	Dec. 1858
1024	Wh. Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	9	76 78	76 78	0 10 0	10 0 0	4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 2 6	1 1/2	Feb. 1859
896	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	7 6 6	74	76 78	76 78	0 10 0	10 0 0	4000	Devon Barra Barra (copper).	5 8 6	1 1/2	Oct. 1858
500	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	7 6 6	74	76 78	76 78	0 10 0	10 0 0	6240	Devon Great Cons. (cop.)	8 0 0	1 1/2	Apr. 1859
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	3 0 0	49	49 50	49 50	0 10 0	10 0 0	30000	Devon Kapunda [L. £1]	8 0 0	1 1/2	Apr. 1859
80	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	3 0 0	49	49 50	49 50	0 10 0	10 0 0	20000	Devon New Copper Co. [L.]	2 0 0	1	Jan. 1859
198	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	3 0 0	49	49 50	49 50	0 10 0	10 0 0	4566	Devon Wheel Buller (copper).	2 3 6	3 1/2	Jan. 1859
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	3 0 0	49	49 50	49 50	0 10 0	10 0 0	6000	Duke of Wh. Union (cop.) Tavist.	1 0 0	2 1/2	Jan. 1859
6000	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	3 0 0	49	49 50	49 50	0 10 0	10 0 0	4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lestwithell.	5 9 4	3 1/2	Sept. 1858
								4000	Dundak (lead) [L.]	0 10 0	3 1/2	Sept. 1858
								3000	Dyngwrm (lead), Wales.	12 6 6	12	Sept. 1858

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Baileyswidden (tin), St. Just.	11 5 0	5	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1854	1280	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derby.	3 0 0	3	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1856	1290	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
100	Brynmawr Hall (lead), Flintshire.	25 0 0	58	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1856	1300	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
2000	Brynmawr Hall (lead), Flintshire.	25 0 0	58	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1856	1310	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
390	Bunick Consols (tin), Fennel.	2 6 1/2	5 1/2	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1320	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire.	3 0 0	14	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1330	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
4096	Calstock Consols (copper).	5 0 0	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1340	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
2485	Caruys (tin), St. Just.	4 15 0	6	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1350	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
2600	Collicumbe (copper), Lamerton.	5 0 0	12	12 13	12 13	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1360	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
256	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne.	20 0 0	80	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1370	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
280	Dervent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham.	30 0 0	150	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1380	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	12 13	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1390	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
12900	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	12 13	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1400	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tynnyr.	11 0 0	8	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1410	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
1024	East Wh. Margaret (tin, copper).	7 17 6	6	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1854	1420	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
4440	Fowey Consols (copper), Tynnyr.	4 0 0	4	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1857	1430	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0
4448	General Mining Co. for Ire. (cop., id.)	4 0 0	4	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	10 0 0	1858	1440	Drake W. (tin), Galva.	36 0 0	12	12 13	55 60	55 60	0 10 0	1